

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

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NOVEMBER 27, 1907

WINNIPEG MANITOBA

VOL. XLII, NO. 792

Stanley Rackham
1 Feb 28-08



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Absolutely free from defects—made from very finest sheets.
Each sheet is accurately squared, and the corrugations pressed one at a time—not rolled—giving an exact fit without waste.
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188W

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14 and 16 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Man.
Branches at London, Ont. and Calgary, Alta.

BRITISH AGENCY—W. W. CHAPMAN, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, W. C., London, Eng.

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrears must be made as required by law.

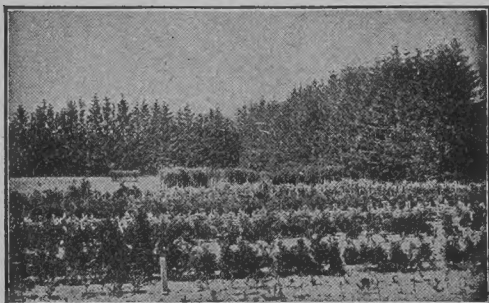
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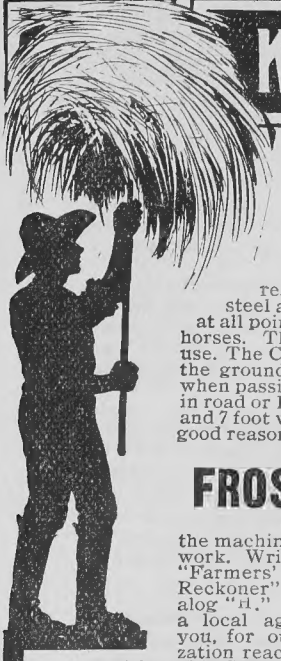
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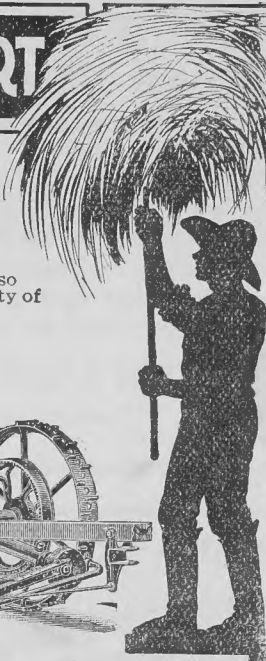
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KNIVES CUT WHEN WHEELS START



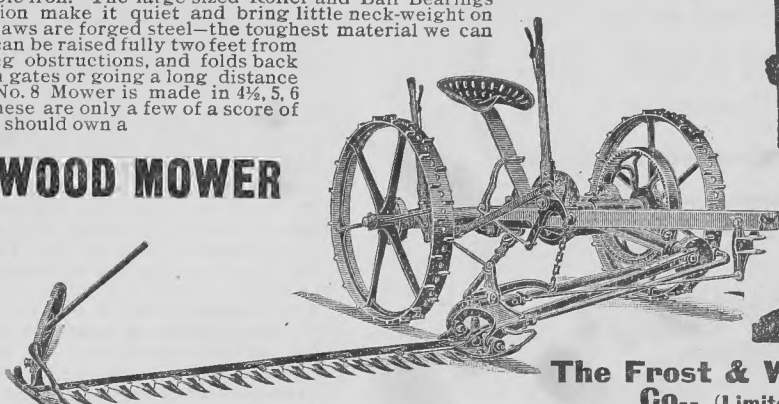
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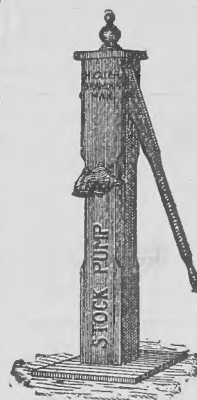
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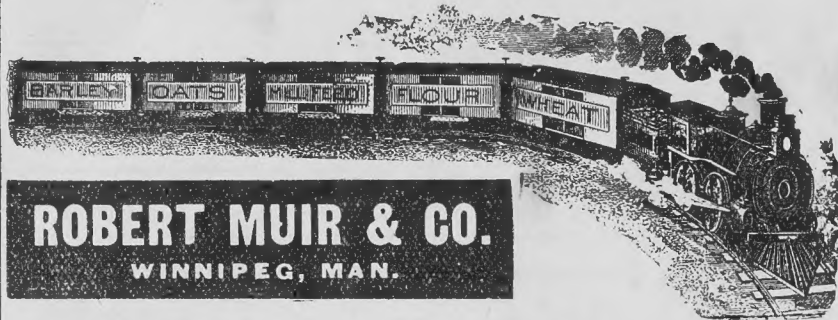
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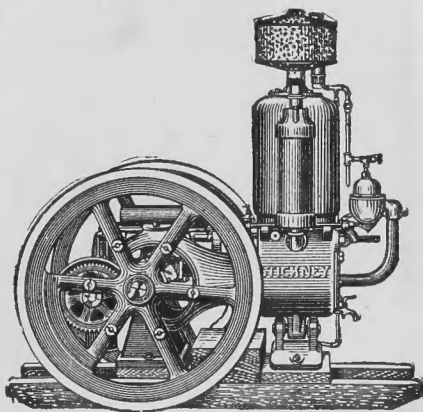


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Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co. Ltd.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Farmer's Advocate

and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

November 27, 1907

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLII. No. 792

EDITORIAL

Show Us a Sign.

Preparations for the winter fairs in Saskatchewan and Manitoba are well under way both in the offices of the secretaries and in the stables of the breeders and feeders. Along with the winter fairs there goes, in Manitoba particularly, conventions of stock breeders and the two functions are intended to bring to a higher state of perfection the material that is placed upon our livestock markets. But the question is, do they do it? And do they do so to the fullest extent of their possibilities? Can it be said that there is a noticeable improvement in the cattle and hogs found upon our markets, as great a proportionate improvement, for instance, as we see in our show yards? A claim to this latter improvement must be conceded to the winter fair or more properly, to the live stock conventions, since a prominent feature of these meetings has been to illustrate the best types and most desirable characteristics, and so raise the ideas of breeders and give them a clearer conception of the characteristics that should be developed, also a knowledge, by discussing feeding, of how certain features and functions may be enhanced. In all these respects the conventions and fairs have been most successful, and without a doubt the average quality of our cattle and the type of hog most in demand by the markets has been improved.

We have now come to a time, or have been some years at it, when the commercial side of stock raising should receive more discussion at the stockmen's conventions. What the breeders of stock are needing more than anything else is a larger market for their produce, but this cannot be developed so long as the general farmer neglects stock raising, and the general farmer will not take up stock raising until he can be shown that there is something more in it above small wages. On the one hand he sees a lot of constant attention and steady work, and on the other a market where prices seem to be as flat and level and depressing as a miasmatic marsh. The buyer says "give me a better class of stock and I will be able to pay a higher price"; while the producer replies, "give me a proof that I'll get a higher price and I'll produce the better animal." Thus the circle continues to revolve. Buyers have been backward to encourage improvement, in fact, have discouraged it by paying a flat price to the producers for all kinds of stuff, and while it can be generally demonstrated that it costs no more to raise the class of animal that best suits the market than it does a bag of bones, yet the producer knows he puts more care on the good one and it being worth more intrinsically than the poor one is disgruntled if there is no premium put upon the former. To argue that the producer of good stock is compensated by the higher average that is maintained than if all were bad avails nothing. The encouragement to raising good stock must be more direct.

These are the conditions. What the stockmen's conventions should do is to try to discover some remedy for them. Something might be done toward this end if producers, owners and abattoir men would get together and tell each other where their difficulties lie. Doubtless there would be considerable blame laid upon the drovers, the most elusive of the three classes represented in the livestock business, but the situation is sufficiently serious to warrant considerable exercise of patience and sacrifice of time to endeavor to establish better relationships and develop more business.

Fundamentally the principles and practices of stock improvement are of immense value to the country but how the producer is to get compensation for the value of his services to the country, is the problem before the stockmen today. What we want now is a fuller assurance that stock raising under our present conditions is profitable, and will continue to be so. Members of the stock breeders associations should offer suggestions freely to their secretaries and endeavor to work up a healthy discussion of the live stock trade by those who engage in it. The secretaries will welcome suggestions and these columns are open for the preliminary skirmishing.

What Do We Know About Trees.

Occasionally we receive photographs of farmsteads in the older settled parts of the country that show that some considerable attention has been given to the planting of trees and the development of the "home idea." We wish there were more. These examples, however, illustrate another thing as well as the appreciation of the value of the association of trees, shrubs and flowers and that is a discrimination in buying such beautifying adjuncts of home. Trees are necessary if one is to make a home a comfortable place to live but it is no use buying trees indiscriminately. It is just as necessary to know what trees are hardy and suitable as it is to plant them out. The country is never without representatives of nurseries whose first object is to get orders. These agents in most cases are perfectly honest in their intentions, they believe the goods they are selling are needed, and the sight of bare, bleak, front yards and lanes without trees so grates upon their aesthetic sense that they are stimulated to frantic efforts to transform, as far as lies in their power, the uninviting aspect of the landscape. Their intentions are most commendable and play no small part in effecting a sale. But how frequently do these nursery representatives labor under a delusion or actually misrepresent the whole case!

Each year the country simply throws away fortunes in trying to get unsuitable, tender, unacclimatized trees to grow where nature never intended that they should be grown.

We have received copies of orders for trees that give evidence of the most glaring fraud, ignorance and lack of common sense on the parts of the seller and buyer. Generally the orders which contain a list of the most unsuitable trees also bear a guarantee that all stock that does not live over the first season will be replaced, which makes the transaction look quite straight forward, whilst in reality almost any tree will live the first season it is set out. The lesson to be gathered from the expensive experiences with trees by some and the successful efforts to beautify the farm home by others, is to know what is suitable. And such knowledge may be had from many sources without depending upon the biased suggestions of the uninformed, inexperienced representative of the nursery, whether it is reliable or not.

The Slipped Cog.

One of the most careful readers is perplexed to know why the price of grain has been so variable this season and writes as though he is convinced that the mutual arrangements, whereby local dealers abstain from bidding against each other, are carried into the larger field of operations, and that large dealers, exporters, millers, etc., by their manipulations, are responsible for the wide fluctuations that we witnessed during October and the present month, and also the change from an active to a lethargic market.

There is no question that local buyers at many points arrange to maintain "harmony" in the trade, and it is also true that the operations of

large dealers have an effect upon prices, but it is only very seldom that the larger dealers are agreed sufficiently to either lower or raise prices. The world's supply and the opinions of a large section of the public who "trade" in wheat, both operate to bring values to an approximate level; after these influences, the operations and arrangements of dealers then effect prices within a certain range. (Note the choice of the words values and prices.) The wide fluctuation in late October and early November was caused by the enhanced importance of a certain incident which has always been considered as a matter of course, namely, the getting of actual cash with which to handle wheat. The shortage of cash was not in any way of advantage to grain dealers nor was it confined to the grain trade, but was felt in all other branches of commerce even more than in the wheat business. Just where the responsibility for the unavailability of cash which has caused a fall in the price of grain should be placed is a matter of conjecture but the most likely explanation is that a shaking of public confidence due to revelations of financial rottenness in the States and to excessive trading in speculative commodities in Canada such as Cobalt and other stocks and Western real estate, has resulted in those having money refusing to put it to any other use than as small loans at high rates of interest with good security.

The Relation of the College to the Institute.

At the annual meeting of the American Association of the Farmers' Institute Workers, held towards the close of last month in Washington, D. C., some pertinent problems in reference to the organization were discussed. Methods for institute organization, the kind of lecturers to have on the staff and the co-operation which should exist with other educational agencies, were subjects of report from special standing committees appointed last year, and while no definite action was taken by the Association on any point the reports were important, namely, as showing the present trend of thought in American educational work in agriculture. It is becoming ever clearer to those engaged in this work in any of its branches, that the two outstandingly important organizations, the Farmers' Institute and the Agricultural College, have so much in common, are so clearly alike in function, that they must inevitably be brought closer together and operated as one. The opinion is gaining ground in America that the Institute should be a branch of the College or Experimental Station. The demand of the present day in institute lecturers is for men who in addition to having a practical understanding of their subject, are strong as well in scientific knowledge of the topics which they discuss. For this reason the college professor is the most sought for man in institute work, and for the same reason college extension work, so-called, is more popular than the regular institute. This college extension work as it is called for want of a better term, is simply the extension of agricultural knowledge by the college to those who cannot seek that knowledge within its walls. It is in this direction that the institute in the future is going to develop. There is no visible line of demarcation between what should be termed college extension work and institute work. The two organizations are too closely united for any clear cut division being made on this point. The institute itself is an offshoot from the college and the college extension business is a branch of work which the institute was partially neglecting and which the college was best adapted to assume the direction of. We mean the scientific side of modern agricultural education. There is no necessity for clashing between the two forces; there is little danger of overlapping the work. The Farmer's Institute is going to develop right along the lines which the college extension work is blazing for it; it must develop in this direction or it will not progress at

HORSE

Lameness in Horses.

RINGBONE.

Ringbone is a term applied to a bony deposit situated between the fetlock and coffin joints. The deposit may encircle the whole limb, or may be noticeable only on one or both sides, or in front only, but is called ringbone in all cases.

Ringbone is of two kinds, true and false. False ringbone is an exostosis (a bony growth) on the bone between the fetlock and pastern joint, but does not involve either joint, and does not cause lameness except in very rare cases, when it is very large. Some consider that it does not constitute unsoundness, but, as there is a danger of the growth extending and involving the joint, we think a horse affected should be considered unsound.

True ringbone is one in which either the coffin or pastern joint, or both, are involved. When the coffin joint is diseased, it is called low ringbone, and when the pastern is the seat, high ringbone. By involving the articulations, these cause more or less acute, obstinate, and, in some cases, incurable lameness. Ringbones, whether high or low, vary greatly in size, but the degree of lameness is not by any means indicated by the size. An animal with but a small deposit may go very lame, while another with a large growth may show little lameness.

Causes.—In most cases there is an hereditary predisposition, and if the pedigree of the animal affected can be traced back for several generations it will generally be found that an ancestor, more or less remote, suffered from the disease. It is usually caused by simple concussion during progression. By this means inflammation is set up in the inner (called the cancellated tissue) structure of the bone. This extends and involves the outer structure (called the compact tissue); an exudate is thrown out which becomes converted into bone, causing the visible enlargements. When a joint is involved, the cartilage covering the ends of the bones is destroyed, and this causes acute lameness. While it is doubtless possible for a ringbone to result from an external injury, as a kick, blow, etc., it is very seldom such occurs.

Symptoms.—In the majority of cases lameness is irregular, very acute occasionally, not well marked at times, and sometimes entirely absent in the early stages, but as the disease advances and the joint or joints become more thoroughly involved, lameness becomes permanent, and more or less acute. In cases where the coffin joint (which is situated within the hoof) is diseased, lameness is often apparent for a considerable time before any enlargement can be noticed, as there is no visible enlargement until it extends up the pastern bone and shows above the hoof. Lameness from this cause is often hard to diagnose as there is no visible cause; but the enlargement will soon become apparent, when the diagnosis can be confirmed.

The somewhat common idea that ringbone is due to the presence of some abnormal organ or object called "the feeder," and that the removal of this, by cutting into the fetlock pad and dissecting out a small quantity of fat or other tissue, is, of course, totally without foundation. Ringbone is purely a disease of bone; it originates in bone, and while it involves and in many cases destroys other tissue, it is essentially a bone disease, and should be treated as such.

The inflammatory action continues, and the exudate thrown out becomes ossified (converted into bone). When the articular cartilage of a joint is involved, it becomes destroyed, and, as the process of ossification continues, the bones of the joint become united (this process is called ankylosis), and, of course, ceases to exist as a joint, the bones being united into one. When ankylosis has become complete, inflammation subsides and lameness ceases. There may be faulty action, owing to the stiff joint, but pain is no longer present and the animal will go practically sound, notwithstanding the absence of the joint.

Treatment.—In treating a case of ringbone, the practitioner aims at curing the lameness only. He does not attempt to remove the enlargement. The enlargement is a growth of bone; the bone is diseased to its innermost parts, and a little consideration will convince an intelligent man that it is impossible to effect a removal of the enlarge-

ment. Treatment should be directed to the hastening on of the process of ankylosis, for, so long as this is not complete lameness will be shown. This is done by counter irritation, in the form of blisters or firing, which sets up a superficial irritation, increases the internal inflammation, and thereby hastens the subsidence of the same. In quite young animals repeated blisterings may effect a cure, but in the majority of cases it is better to fire and blister at once. This should be done by a veterinarian. It is often noticed that the patient will continue to go lame for a considerable time, sometimes for eight or ten months or even longer, after the operation as the process mentioned is often slow. When a recovery has not taken place in ten to twelve months, it is well to fire again, and if this fails to effect a cure, we may decide that the case is incurable, and the only means of removing the lameness is by the operation of neurotomy, which consists in removing the nerve supply to the foot. This operation can be performed only by a veterinarian. It does not cure the disease, but cures the lameness by removing sensation. As the process of decay and repair goes on in the foot after the operation, and the animal will not show any symptoms of pain, and hence is liable to become totally useless, from various causes, it is not considered wise to operate except in cases where the animal is practically useless from severe lameness.

"WHIP."

Quality in Horses.

FROM A PAPER READ BEFORE THE VETERINARY ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK, BY F. C. GRENSIDE.

There is no subject upon which there seems to be more diversity of opinion amongst horsemen than as to what constitutes "quality" in a horse. It is a term in very common use, but if you ask a number of horsemen what they mean by it you are sure to get a variety of answers. One will say it means breeding; another conformation; another finish; another "class"; another symmetry; another individuality; another an accentuation of all fine points; another magnetism; another refinement of lines; or perhaps a combination of some or all of these attributes. Some say that quality is recognisable but indefinable and unexplainable.

The term "quality" is an abstract one, indicating a special attribute in an individual, just as being well bred, well conformed and possessing finish are attributes of some individuals. When one says that a horse has "quality" one means that he has a special attribute which may or may not be combined with any or all of the others mentioned. Of course there are varying degrees of "quality," so that the term can only be used in a comparative sense. In the light classes of horses it is very often used synonymously with breeding. Certainly the more warm blooded a horse is, the higher the degree of quality he is apt to possess; but one may take two equally well-bred thoroughbreds and find one showing evidence of the possession of a higher degree of quality than the other, so that breeding and quality do not mean the same. Neither does quality signify the possession of symmetry, good conformation, finish or "class." A horse may be defective in any or all of these respects, and still possess a high degree of "quality." He may be fiddle-headed, lop-eared, ewe-necked, sway-backed, flat-sided, slack-loined, cow-hocked or calf-kneed, and yet show much "quality."

Much confusion is caused by using the term "quality" synonymously with "class." Horses are spoken of as high class, medium class, and so on, indicating the degree of excellence which they possess for the purpose for which they are best suited. Two individuals can be taken as an example showing equal "quality," but one of them, on account of better conformation, more style and action, may be worth twice as much as the other, consequently he is a higher class individual, although the two are equal in "quality"; so that "quality" and "class" do not mean the same.

If, then, "quality" does not mean breeding, or conformation, or symmetry, or finish, or "class," or a combination of any or all of these, what does it mean? It is an easier matter to explain what constitutes "quality" than it is to give a concise and at the same time comprehensive definition of what it is. It may not inaptly be defined as fineness in contradistinction to coarseness of texture. How frequently

all. To-day American agricultural colleges are reaching hundreds where a decade ago they did not reach tens. They have extended their sphere and carried their work to thousands who never saw the outside of their walls. And their extension will be carried still further. Ultimately they will include everything in agriculture that poses as an educational institution. There will be more professors lecturing to outside classes in every college in ten years than now form the faculties of those institutions. There are unlimited possibilities for the men who are now directing college extension work among the farmers of this continent, as well as there possibilities for those who are directing the institutes' affairs. But the greatest benefit will accrue to the agricultural community when the two forces are one in organization as in purpose.

A unification of interests such as this is bound to come. The difficulty that will arise will be the procuring of men fair and large minded enough to direct the work of the amalgamated organizations without unduly favoring either. The average college principal of the present day, placed in such a position, would be inclined to favor the work with which he was directly in touch, and thus the real scope of the institute work be lessened as we know in some instances by such arrangement it has been. But despite these drawbacks, which are more in the men than in the principle of the thing, the closer union of the college and institute has much to commend it and it will be a fortunate thing for Canadian and American agriculture when a closer bond is drawn between the two.

The Money Stringency Again.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of November 6th I notice a reference to the money stringency in which the claim is made that the chief cause of the tightness of the money market lies in the movement of a few million dollars toward the storm centre in New York, for the purpose of relieving the pressure in the financial vortex of the continent. It strikes me that this statement is rather broad. Money is a fluid commodity, it moves naturally towards those centres where the demand is greatest, and the recent trouble from New York has brought gold from England and from the Continent to relieve the situation. If your statement were true the financial stringency all over America must be due to local causes. It's a brilliant theory: Canada suffers because the bankers lend money in New York; Seattle because her bankers forward gold to San Francisco and "Frisco" because her moneyed men ship the yellow metal to Chicago. Before we go any further, would it not be better to stop and find a solution that has a broader basis of thought.

All wealth comes from land. We have good times when the amount of wealth actually produced provides "accommodation" for the industrial and commercial life of the country. Now we have had a period during which agriculture, commerce and industry have made great progress. Railroads and manufacturing have used up a tremendous amount of capital. *Any derived industry, during a period of prosperity makes more rapid progress than a basic industry such as agriculture.* The reason is plain. Agriculture can never become so thoroughly organized as, for instance, a railway corporation, nor can the unit intelligence, which is represented by the single farmer, have the directive intelligence of the trust manager who directs the business of the capitalistic organization. Hence, we find the amount of wealth produced from the land is insufficient to provide the necessary capital for the further expansion of industry. Then we get economy, retrenchment, and a shrinkage of values until production has again restored the equilibrium.

This may all be wrong, but I hazard the suggestion that it holds a measure of truth. At least I have had my guess and you have had yours and still the money market looks tight—at least it does to me.

L. E. CARP.

one hears a prosperous purchaser say to a dealer "He is a very nice horse, but very light in bone." The dealer replies, "Yes, but his bone is of good 'quality.'" It is a fact that the bone of some horses is much more dense or compact, and is, as the dealer expresses it, of better "quality" than that of some others.

What causes this greater density in the bones of some individuals than in those of others? The fibres that form part of the tissues of an individual of high "quality" are more slender, more compact and tougher than those of one of less "quality." One can appreciate this even with the naked eye in examining the walls of horses' hoofs. In a horse possessing a fairly high degree of "quality," the fibres which run from the coronet down, in forming the basis of the wall, are most palpably finer than in those of the wall of a coarser individual. So with the bone; the elements that combine to form it in a horse of high "quality" are finer and more highly organised than in those of a coarser individual.

What you find in regard to quality in the bones of an individual you find pervading all the tissues of his organism. You do not find a horse with coarse bone and fine skin, or coarse skin and fine bone. If the bone is fine, or has "quality" in an individual, the muscles, tendons, ligaments, skin, hoofs, hair and all the other tissues which enter into his composition are equally fine or are of equal "quality." The "quality" of a horse's bone may be perfect, but undue or disproportionate length, or other defective form, or faulty relationship of one bone to another may make his conformation very imperfect indeed, so that it is difficult to understand why some horsemen think there is any relationship between "quality" and conformation.

A high degree of "quality" is apt to be associated with defects, or one might also state that a horse can have too much quality. Size, or, more correctly, substance, is strength, other things being equal. A horse with a high degree of quality may be so lacking in substance as to impair his power for the performance of work or severe tests of endurance or speed. He may be so light-limbed that he cannot stand the "wear and tear" of hard work and remain practically sound. We often find horses that are superfine with disproportionately small feet, and every experienced horseman knows that it is seldom that such horses do much work and remain sound. A horse, however, cannot have too much "quality," providing it is combined with sufficient substance for the purpose for which he is required. A high degree of "quality" and sufficient substance are most important attributes in contributing to perfection in horseflesh.

There are many everyday evidences of the ill consequences of deficient quality in horseflesh. You hear a horseman say that a horse has soft legs, and he points out an individual inclined to fill about the skin of the fetlocks, to snow windgalls which extend up to the sheaths of his back tendons, and whose hocks are inclined to be puffy throughout. If he gets a bruise or injury of any kind to the skin of his legs, the consequent swelling is apt to extend and is inclined to remain. Abrasions, cuts, cracks and scratches heal rather tardily. Concussion and direct injury to bone are very much inclined to result in bony enlargement, such as splints that spread out and have not well-defined limits. Standing in the stable too much readily produces stocking of the legs. There is a predisposition to greasy legs. Feet are inclined to be flat, large and easily bruised.

These tendencies show coarseness of tissue and low organisation, a meagre blood supply and inactive nutrition. Horses with "quality" also develop windgalls and splints, if subjected to sufficient cause, but their character differs from those of the coarse horses in being clean cut and well defined and not having the tendency to spread out. A horse with quality may have a bog spavin, but it will show as a well-defined prominence and not as a round puffiness of hock throughout.

Draft horsemen talk "quality" just as much or more than those who have to do with the light breeds. The difference in the "quality" of individuals of the draft breeds is just as well marked as in the light breeds. Take for instance, a Clydesdale or Shire, either of which will have a considerable quantity of long hair on the back of

his legs, which is often referred to as "feather." If this hair is found to be fine and silky, not coarse and wiry, you will find that it is possessed by an individual that shows "quality" throughout. His skin will not be coarse and beefy, his legs will be fluted, his bone will have a tendency to flatness showing density of structure. The hair of his mane and tail will be fine like that at the back of of his legs. The eminence and depressions formed by the bones of his head will be comparatively finely chiseled. He, in fact, shows "quality" when compared to other members of the same breed that are equally well-bred as far as possessing the characteristics of the breed, and as far as the stud-book is an indication of breeding. This is a further example of the fallacy of the view that "quality" and breeding are the same thing.

Bridle Fighting.

Yawning at the bridle and incessantly drawing on the reins, apparently is an endeavor to rid himself of the bit and head gear, is one of the most annoying habits in the horse. It has been termed "bridle fighting"—a protest against restraint. It is a habit formed in breaking and a horse addicted to it should be neither checked up nor chastised. They need indulging like a spoiled child. Plenty of work and regular exercise will cure the fault in a young horse. If a colt is found developing the habit, tire him out once or twice with a long journey and he will not be fighting the bridle very strenuously at the end of the trip, or give him plenty of hard work on the farm. A couple of object lessons will generally supply a permanent remedy.

"I must say that I have never (since commencing to read your paper) lost an opportunity of recommending it to my friends, always adding—which is perfectly true—that I like it better than any of the many agricultural papers I subscribed to in the Old Country. I frequently mail the Advocate to my friends both in Ireland and England."

J. S. BROADBENT.

Calgary, Alta.

STOCK

Thinks More Farmers should Feed.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have been following the articles on stock feeding lately pretty closely in the ADVOCATE, but not having had a very wide experience in feeding, I have some hesitation in saying much on the subject. However, I have had a few experiences that if of any value to you you may publish. Some years ago I was hailed out and the following summer I followed the land in June with the result that a heavy crop of wheat came up all over. This I cut green and fed all winter, it making excellent feed. In fact I never had as good success feeding as I had that winter. This fall after the frost came I cut a large quantity of wheat which I intend to feed in the same way. I stable my cattle letting them out each day with access to water and oat straw, leaving them out as long as possible according to the weather but never letting them suffer from cold. In the stable I intend feeding the green wheat and oat sheaves with some chop as the season advances.

Now, as for the results—three seasons ago I fed all the small three-year-olds that I did not sell in the fall, the highest offer I got for them being \$30.00 which I would not accept. The two-year-olds I would presume would be worth from \$20.00 to \$25.00 per head, as that is what stockers were being sold for in this district.

I sold these cattle to be delivered on or about the 15th of June; they went 1st July. They were on the grass for two months having taken them off the chop as soon as the grass became good.

My four-year-olds that I was offered \$30 for brought \$64, and the others a little over \$50 on an average; making as I considered pretty good returns for the little extra feed and care I gave them. I consider if a man can any way near double the price of his cattle he is well paid for his trouble, considering he has to keep them for two years to make the first half, to say nothing about keeping the cow to produce the calf.

I might state that one of the great advantages in handling cattle in this way is that you put

them on the market when they are wanted and you have not to coax the different firms to take them off your hands as is often the case in the fall. Although the prices of cattle are not what they ought to be I think if more of us farmers were to turn our rough feed into beef and handle it in like manner, we would see better results for our work. Although as I said before, I have not had much experience in feeding yet I have handled my cattle in the last six years in this way and have had not much to complain of; only this year when they were not fit to go soon enough in the spring, feed being scarce, and having turned my attention of late years more to purebred stock. This year, however, I intend to feed all my young cattle and feel confident that I will have good returns for my work.

Sask.

R. M. DOUGLAS.

National Live Stock Association.

A meeting of the executive committee of the National Live Stock Association of Canada was called for November 7th, to make arrangements for another general meeting of the main organization, to be held in Ottawa, probably during February next. It was mainly through the instrumentality of this body that the present National Record system of Canada was promoted and, while its control is not vested in this Association, but under a Board directly representing the various breed-record associations, there will doubtless be some review of or allusion made to the workings of the new system. The convention which will be composed of representatives of the live stock and other organizations in all the different Provinces of Canada, will have to deal chiefly with other problems affecting the importation, export, transportation, inspection and quarantining of pure-bred and other stock. Grievances from time to time crop up in connection with the administration of regulations for the preservation of the health of live stock, transportation charges, and the care of animals in transit over the railways. There is also the pressing need for a more rigid and uniform regulation regarding the registration of breeding stock coming into the country duty-free, and for the general adoption by exhibition associations of the rule requiring all pure-bred stock competing for prizes to present certificates of registration in the National Records of Canada. It is, therefore, advisable that careful preparation should be made in all the Provinces, not only for the selection of clear-headed and representative delegates, but by careful collation of the facts bearing upon cases to the problems dealt with. A thorough consideration of some of these in advance will facilitate their adjustment upon a more satisfactory basis than when hastily improvised on the eve of a great gathering like the one to be called. If the FARMER'S ADVOCATE can be of assistance in the ventilation and solution of substantial grievances, our columns are open for that purpose.

The Cattle Trade.

Adversity continues to associate itself with the range cattle trade. The advantage gained by the Red Deer shippers who sold a train load in Chicago early in the season was only short lived. A mysterious shortage of stock cars developed at those points from which it was desired to ship to Chicago, so that in one or more instances shippers, who showed a disposition to break away from the beaten path where level prices rule, and who had their cattle out at the railway, had to send them back to the range. Later a second shipment from Red Deer to Chicago met with a dead market without money. To secure an improvement in the cattle trade seems to be a tremendous undertaking and like all other movements for freedom and openness in trade seems destined to spread from the country to market centers. Persistent endeavor in the right direction will no doubt result in better facilities and higher prices. They are due the producer; they are just and will take the place of injustice and avarice.

Marketing Underweight Hogs.

Quite a large percentage of hogs marketed in Winnipeg go into the light weight classes. The proportion of "lights" while it is not so great as a few years ago, is still large enough to have a serious affect upon the market prices of hogs. Selling hogs before they have reached a reasonable weight, say 160 to 200 pounds, is a mistake on the part of the man who sells them, and must

ultimately affect the market and induce and maintain lower values in all grades. The selling of these kind of hogs at this time can be attributed neither to a scarcity in the food supply nor to over-production. There is plenty of feed in the country and the supply of hogs was never more limited than now. The general practice among farmers of feeding as few hogs as possible during the winter is the principle cause of the large number of this class of hogs now coming forward. While winter feeding has disadvantages, while it costs more, pound for pound, to produce pork at this season than it does in the summer winter, hog feeding possesses advantages enough to commend for it more consideration than it ordinarily receives. The hog business is going to become one of the most profitable side lines of agriculture in the West. We shall always have abundance of stuff for feeding purposes, we shall always be able to secure a fair price for our product, providing such product conforms to what the market requires. For this reason it is a mistake to run too many light hogs to market. While the trade can consume a small proportion of this kind, an over run has the effect of lowering values all around. There is hardly a farmer selling light stuff at present who could not just as well hold his hogs over for two weeks or a month and thus bring them nearer the required weight for first grades. It would pay him to do so and would help the bacon hog industry of the West.

Should I be a Mixed Farmer?

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have now been a reader of your valuable and instructive paper for nearly three years and have noticed frequent editorial articles on mixed farming and on the cattle embargo in Great Britain.

I am a farmer and a mixed farmer as far as I am able, but if the embargo is removed I must go back to wheat, and wheat alone.

These articles of yours advocate widely different and antagonistic practices. You advise me as a farmer to feed stock and thus improve the fertility of my land and incidentally to turn all waste products, such as screenings, straw, etc., into cash and manure.

To the breeder of stock you advise shipping young stock to Great Britain, there to be finished for the butcher. If it is profitable for the breeder to ship to England, then it will not pay me to buy feeders, as I cannot get the same price for the finished article as the British feeder.

Perhaps you will say I should breed my own feeders. Well and good; suppose I start breeding and the animals are two years old. If the embargo is removed it would pay me better to ship them as stockers to England than to feed them myself. If it would not be more profitable to dispose of them that way, then the embargo is no obstruction to the Canadian farmer. To improve my farm materially I must have dung from fattening cattle. Dung from milk cows and young stuff is of comparatively little use. Surely it is better to keep stock in this country to be finished. What are we going to do with our screenings, frozen wheat, alfalfa, clover, etc., etc., if there is nothing to feed them to.

A two-year-old Canadian steer would fetch about \$40.00, on the English market. After deducting cost of transportation, commissions, etc., what is there left? About \$15.00. I fail to see where the breeder will benefit.

I sum up the situation as follows:—Remove the embargo and the Canadian breeder will not benefit, the English, Irish and Scotch breeders will lose, the English feeder will benefit a little and the Canadian farmer must make up his mind to grow wheat and nothing else, ruin his farm and retire in old age to a country where they have work-houses. We will have to continue burning our straw to waste, and in a season like the present, not be able to sell frozen grain.

Mixed farming will be dead and we poor farmers will be more than ever at the mercy of speculators and the vagaries of the climate.

If I am wrong I should be glad to have my ideas disproved, but I think it will be difficult. Let us go in for mixed farming by all means, and thus not be at the mercy of such a fickle article as wheat.

Alta.

G. G. HEMELOYK.

[In expressing the opinion that the "removal of the embargo would be a boon to the Canadian cattle industry" we had a situation in mind something like this: Canadian cattle three and four years old are going to British markets directly off grass here, and have to be slaughtered at port of entry. Now it is evident that if these cattle could be fed a while and given a chance to gain some of the flesh lost on the voyage they would be worth more as feeders than as butcher's cattle, especially as cattle make rapid gains after a sea voyage and upon British grain and turnips. Such an arrangement we do not think would tend to attract young steers from Canada, on account of the proportionately higher freight rate for light cattle and the longer time they would have to be kept in British yards or pastures. The short-keep steer is the animal the British feeder can handle best.

The conjecture, however, of the embargo removal need never deter anyone engaging in a course that would be upset by such an occurrence. The Old Country cattle raisers will manage to keep the embargo and Canadian farmers will have the young stuff to feed. With this explanation our statements in previous issues should not appear "antagonistic."—Ed.]

Fall Calves.

Where cattle are reared under natural conditions, the rule that the young be dropped in the spring will continue, but this practice is not necessarily the most successful in the older sections of the country. Fall calves come at a time when the little attentions they need can be readily given, and they occupy but little space in the barn or shed. Subsisting on the mother's milk or on skimmilk with a little grain and hay, when spring comes the youngsters are large enough to make the best use of the pastures, and the result is progress from the start. Next fall on their return to winter quarters they are old enough and strong enough in digestion to make good use of the dry provender necessitated by winter conditions.

Wintering the Sows.

It is a mistake to confine sows too closely in winter. It is an equally great mistake to domicile them on the dunghill. A combination of the two extremes whereby the sows may be allowed the maximum of liberty and exercise and at the same time have warm, dry sleeping quarters and shelter during severe weather is all that is required to bring them through the winter. Such a place can easily be arranged. On the sheltered side of the barn yard set up a pole structure. It may be square or preferably wigwam shaped, throw a load or two of straw over the poles covering them to a depth of several feet. The hogs will burrow into the straw pile and arrange quarters for themselves within the pole enclosure and no further attention need be given to the shelter. Such a place is warm, dry, free from draughts, ventilates itself naturally through the straw covering and conditions are almost ideal for the best results.

Provision should be made for forcing the sows to exercise. If fed too close to their straw "dug-out," they will simply devour the food and crawl back to shelter. A good scheme to outwit them in this respect is to have the feeding place fifty yards or so from the sleeping place. They are then forced to take exercise in walking backwards and forwards between the pen and the feeding place. A pen thus described may be made to accommodate any number of sows though it is better as a rule not to have more than five or six sows together.

Bull Management in Winter.

In winter, if possible, the bull should be allowed to exercise in an open yard sheltered on one side to protect from storms. If the bull is young and immature, exercise of some sort is absolutely essential; he requires air and sunshine in addition to his food in order that he may be able to build up a framework and establish a constitution that will not leave him old at four or five years, as we have come to think bulls to be. There is no reason why bulls if properly managed during their years of growth and judiciously cared for after reaching maturity should not be used for twice this length of time. It is sometimes necessary in the case of old bulls to confine them in a shed or stable during the greater part of the time both winter and summer. Bulls thus

confined should have a liberal allowance of green feed, which will alleviate to some extent the hardship of continued confinement. If required to be kept inside all the time a box stall is an absolute necessity. No bull can maintain his constitutional vigor, keep his system toned up in the best form for making use of his feed, or for any length of time continue in usefulness, if kept tied up by the neck day after day, getting exercise only when led out to service. There are more bulls ruined for want of exercise than in any other way. Let them out in the fresh air and sunshine if possible, if not provide a good sized box for them to move about in inside.

FARM

Fixing the Price of Wheat.

The price of wheat during the past month has been fluctuating within rather wide limits. At one time during the early part of October cask wheat was worth a dollar fifteen per bushel, at about the same date in November it was selling around ninety-five. While a good portion of this difference may be set down to the handicap in trade induced by the financial stringency, there is nevertheless an element that enters into the fixing of values in such commodities as wheat that was unknown, or at least not touched upon by early teachers of economics when they laid down the basic principles of that science, and taught that supply and demand were the only factors concerned in determining the selling price of commodities. Normally, values are established and maintained in this way, the amount of surplus over domestic consumption and the ability of the consumer to purchase supplies being the controlling elements in fixing prices; but the wheat market is always in an abnormal condition. The grain exchanges in every primary market establish the price of wheat by selling it in the open to the highest bidder. What wheat, oats, or any other agricultural commodity sells for in these market exchanges fixes the price for all the surplus of that commodity in the country, and that price would be controlled largely by the supply of the commodity available and the purchasing ability of the consumers, did not the wild scramble between the bulls and the bears of the trade lift values to a higher level or depress them to a lower range. If this element of speculation were, or could be eliminated from the market exchanges, and men prevented from selling what they do not have to other men who do not want the commodity which they buy, and the exchanges restricted to trading in real instead of imaginary deliveries, the transactions would establish an equitable price as between the producer and the consumer, and free competition between buyers and sellers would establish prices for the surplus of all commercial articles not under monopolistic control.

But wheat is essentially a speculation commodity and speculators have more to do in fixing its prices than the men who produce it, the men who handle it or the consumer who finally uses it. The farmers' profit is measured by the difference in the cost of production and the selling price. They cannot control prices, because to do so it would be necessary to pool all their interests into one commercial interest in which each individual would receive payment in ratio to the distribution of the whole. The handlers cannot control prices because in order to do so they would require an organization as world-wide as the wheat market itself, and experience has shown that even could such an organization be projected the people would not long suffer any monopolistic control of so essential a food necessity. Nor have the consumers much voice in fixing prices; in fact, with such commodities as wheat they have practically no control at all. Prices in wheat, therefore, are fixed by the amount of available surplus, by supply and demand, if you prefer to call it such, only in so far as that price fluctuates from year to year. The average difference which wheat is selling for this year in comparison with last year's figures represents the influence which the available supply of the commodity has in fixing values. The fluctuations that occur from day to day are due to imaginary trading by those who neither have nor want the stock they buy and sell, and so long as the law protects men in such trading they will continue the controlling element in fixing prices.

DAIRY

Does Slop Feeding Increase the Milk Flow?

It is frequently asserted that sloppy feeds increase the milk flow and, because of this, farmers keeping one or two cows sometimes go to the trouble of steeping or scalding the concentrates feed, the bran, shorts or other grain chops, under the impression that by so doing they increase the feeding value of the ration. This is especially the case with bran. Some of the reasons given for the practice are that it increases the succulence of the diet in winter feeding, that the cows can eat it more readily, that it is more palatable, that the moistening or scalding brings the nutritious materials which the stuff contains into a form in which larger proportions of them are rendered available to the animal. There is little in the argument that succulence is added to the diet by slops. As well reason that the water consumed increases the succulence of the feed which it undoubtedly does. A succulent feeding stuff is one full of juice such as roots or silage, not one to which water has been added. It is quite true that cows can eat sloppy foods more quickly than dry but too often such feed is simply bolted down without chewing and the full value is not gotten from it. It may be more palatable but it is just possible that cows not accustomed to wet feeds may prefer it dry. We have seen cows refuse to eat slop but never remember seeing one refuse dry grain chop. As to increasing the availability of the nutritious ingredients by moistening or scalding, that idea has been pretty well exploded by our experimental stations, in numberless tests, made with all classes of stock. Wetting the feed in practically all cases decreased the yield of milk.

There are some serious objections to slop feeding aside from those mentioned. If fed in the mangers it is difficult to keep them sweet and clean. If fed from pails considerable extra labor is entailed. Some will claim that less feed is wasted when fed wet. Cows will splatter wet feed around quite as much as they will dry. When everything is taken into account there is only one class of cows that could make better use of wet feed than dry. These are old animals with poor molars that cannot properly masticate their food. Few farmers keep such animals around them, for ordinarily it does not pay to keep cows until they cannot chew any more.

W. J. C.

What the Head of a Dairy Sire Reveals.

In studying dairy sires, we should be constantly on the lookout for indications which will reveal desirable characteristics. In the head are centered all the nerves of the body, and now the question is, is there anything about the external construction to reveal the quality and strength of the nervous system. The eye, which is closely associated with the brain, reflects, to a large extent, the nervous energy of the animal. We like to see an eye full and bright, active, but not of a nervous expression; a mild eye rather than one having a wild appearance. An eye of this kind reveals the right sort of nerve energy which should be possessed by the dairy sire.

The sunken and half closed eye indicates a nervous system which is unresponsive and lacking in quality. We should not select a dairy sire which reflected through his eye this sort of a nervous temperament. Nervous temperament does not mean an animal that is nervous but rather nerve full. A nervous animal is one that is lacking in nerve quality.

The distance between the eyes should be wide, that is, the animal should have a wide forehead. This denotes intelligence and in turn a strong nerve center. It is also desirable to have good length from the base of the horn to the eye. The combination of these different things indicates whether the sire has the right kind of a nervous system or not.

The large and open nostril is indicative of large and well developed lungs. It shows that the opening to the lungs are large enough to permit an abundance of air to pass to the lungs to purify the blood.

The wide muzzle and mouth are also desirable. Since the mouth is the cavity through which the food must pass to the stomach, its size is more or less indicative of the capacity of digestive organs. A large and powerful digestive tract is a prime qualification in all good dairy animals.

In general the head should be fine rather than coarse but revealing strength. An animal, as a rule, with a coarse and heavy head has a body that is also coarse, and not possessing good dairy conformation. The coarse and heavy horn is also indicative of the same characteristics.—*The Farmers Gazette (British)*.

A Very Personal Matter.

In considering this subject some figures compiled by the New York Experiment Station from experiments which they worked out very carefully and thoroughly, are of much value for comparison. In arriving at these figures the price received for milk was placed at two and three-quarter cents per quart, which is more than farmers average to get for their whole milk; butter was figured at twenty-five cents per pound, and cream at twenty cents per quart. They found that:

In selling milk so as to make a clear profit of \$1.00,

If the same was made into butter the profit would be \$1.30.

In selling cheese so as to make a clear profit of \$1.00,

If the same was made into butter the profit would be \$2.62.

In selling cheese so as to make a clear profit of \$1.00,

If the same was used to produce cream for sale the profit would be \$7.40.

In selling milk to make a clear profit of \$1.00,

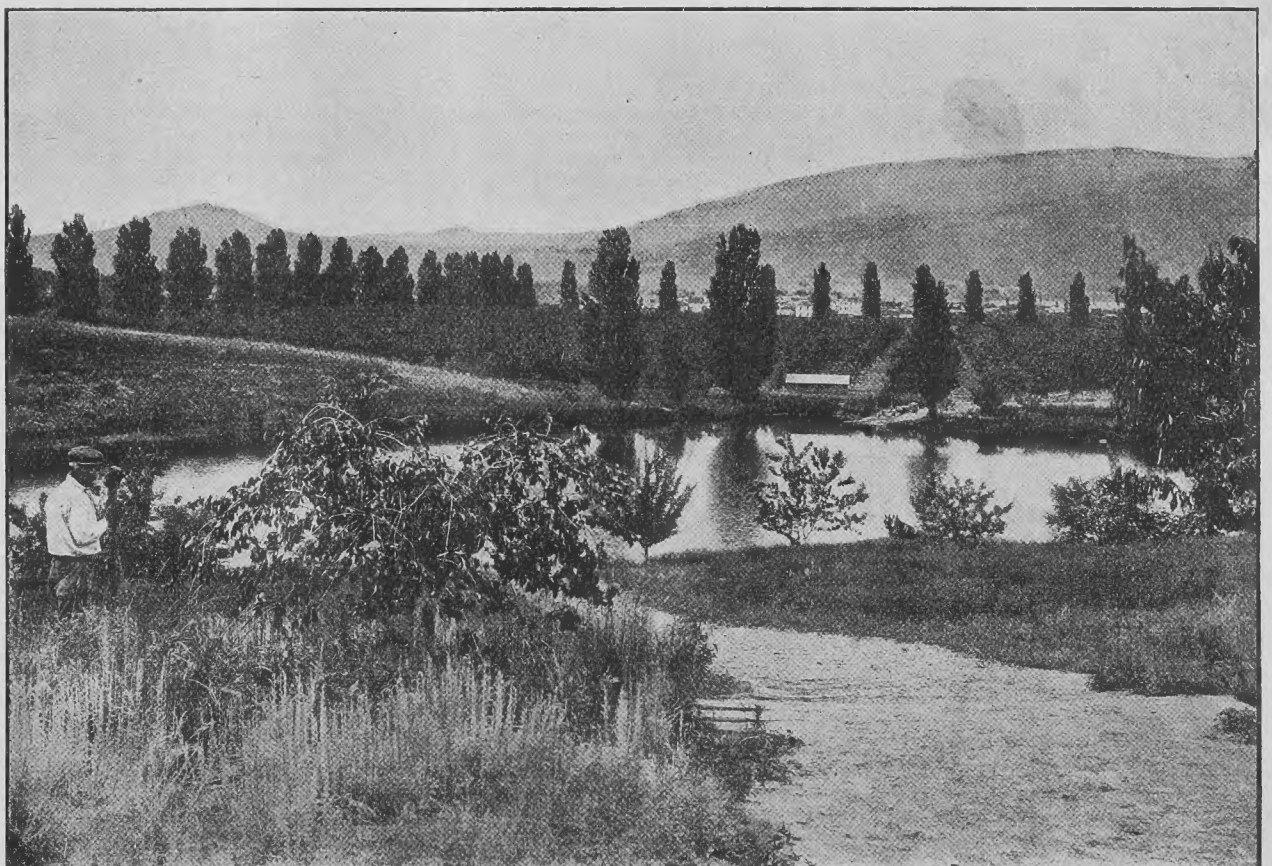
If the cream from the same was sold the profit would be \$3.66.

From the above it will be observed that it is cream which gives the greatest value to the product of cows, and if there are men making money out of milk, as lots are, near the larger towns and cheese factories, what might not be done in working up a market for cream. There are two things a man needs to do when he goes into the dairy

business. These are to see that his cows give more in value in milk than it costs to keep them, and to use every means to develop a ready market, at good prices, for his product. The records that are constantly being made by the most progressive dairymen, men who work at dairying as a business, go to show that less than half the number of cows that are kept might do as much as is done now, or with very little care and attention twice the milk and butter might be made from the cows kept and the feed used. The other day a farmer near Winnipeg went to his neighbor and said: "I want to buy two of your good heifers. I am keeping a whole herd of cows over there and have reason to believe that two of your cows are giving as much as my whole lot and I want to get my milk with less work." Here was a man who had got the right idea of economy. Most people carry around the erroneous impression that the very heavy-milking, finely-bred cows, because they eat a lot and give a lot of milk use up all their profit. We have far too much of this sort of thing—of thinking that it doesn't pay to do things well—while there are abundant examples of the loss one incurs by not doing things well. Dairying has always proved the salvation of a failing agricultural community, but dairying maybe conducted upon various planes from very bad to excellent. The latter is the most worth while.

Beating Down Prices on Frozen Grain.

There is good reason to believe that a lot of farmers are not getting market values for their feed wheat. This is a case where supply and demand have fixed a certain value and buyers have set a price quite a good deal lower. Information reaches us from country points that buyers are getting wheat for less than 30 cents per bushel that has a Fort William value of over 50 cents, and in some cases the spread is even wider. To some wheat growers the local buyer is the only source of information upon market conditions and despite the fact that there is a ready, continuous sale for all grades of wheat at prices daily quoted, the local buyer succeeds in convincing a lot of people that there is no demand but that for accommodation they can allow a nominal price. Then the producer being pressed by his creditors accepts the offer of, in many cases, less than one half the value of his grain. This thing is going on right along despite the fact that the country is full of papers quoting prices, that there are grain growers' associations all over, that commission men are advertising to get and actually do get market quotations for car lots and that there is a farmer's co-operative company in the trade which also handles car load lots on commission and secures open market prices.



"BANKHEAD RANCH," KELOWNA, B. C., SEE PAGE 1762.

POULTRY

Poultry Thoughts from East Kootenay.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

In looking back over the seasons I have been handling fowls in the West, I am reminded of a few things that need attention in this climate that do not occur to a new-comer from the East.

One is that in a mosquito year like this last a person might as well kill off all the slow feathering chicks in the flock, those that are nearly naked before getting their second feathers, as they will make no growth while mosquitoes last and little or none after.

Another is that chicks should be got into roosting coops or houses earlier in season than in the East as the nights get much colder early in fall or late summer and sitting on the ground they pile up for warmth, coming out wet and hot next morning to take cold before the air warms up, and thus develop croup.

I believe also that, in such high altitude and dry air, fowls can safely be fed considerably more meat or green bone than is considered wise in other situations; at least it seems so to me. I would like to hear if Mr. Foley, or others have noted any difference.

Eggs in East Kootenay are high in price and hard to find now, 50-60 cents having been the figure for some weeks. I have not received less than 40 for mine the past season. Cockerels are worth 60 cents and even better for good ones and 50 for ordinary alive, and at the ranch, if you have a number. Some of the people have found it pays to stamp all eggs going to local dealers; one man told me he had been getting constant complaints from his dealer, who was also handling case eggs, but since stamping his out-put has yet to hear the first complaint.

Now is the time to plug up these cracks and air holes behind the roosts in the houses, clear out all those cockerels at once, and cut the heads off those old hens that have not commenced to molt yet, the chances are pretty even they will die in the process. Get a few barrels of dry loam under cover for spreading under roosts and for dust bath, and have it perfectly dry or when you want to use it will be frozen. Many advise using road dust. Don't do it, it consists largely of horse manure, finely pulverized, and fresh clean dust gets filthy quite soon enough. Also get a bushel or so of good gravel, if you do not keep commercial grit on hand, and the bones of cattle or horses will pay well for gathering if charred just enough so they will crush up—if one is without a crusher. Last winter a hundred birds would use two ox heads a week when burnt and broken up although at the same time getting a good supply of green cut bone and meat. A pile of cull cabbage if placed under cover will supply green feed for several weeks and be quite saving on the mangels or other roots intended for winter green feed.

Before the birds have to be confined to houses see that you get rid of all small, anaemic, listless pullets that have no energy as well as any showing signs of colds and croup, they will only use feed that can better be given to others and fail in the end, as well as endanger the health of the rest of the flock and houses as a rule are more likely to carry too many birds than too few for profit.

None of these details require much time or labor, and altogether they will prove a great help throughout the winter in caring for the flock.

A. B. SMITH.

Singeing, Shaping and Packing.

Singeing is for the removal of the long hairs which are to be found on the fowl's body. The bird should be taken in both hands and held by the head and legs and rapidly passed through a clear flame, turning the body over to completely denude it of all its hairs. A small heap of lighted straw is most useful for this purpose, but it is most important to have a clear flame, and extreme care is needed to avoid blackening or scorching the skin.

Shaping is to improve the appearance of the bird and thereby enhance its value. A V-shaped shaping board or trough is used for the purpose, made by setting two boards together at an angle of about forty-five degrees. These troughs are

fitted to uprights thirty-six inches long and seven inches wide, and three loose boards four inches wide and about half an inch shorter than the troughs. Plain deal three-quarter-inch boards should be used.

After plucking, the bird's legs are tied loosely together at the hocks so as to permit them lying flat against the sides of the breast. It is usual to press the stern of the bird against a wall or board to flatten it, and then it is placed breast downwards in the trough, the head hanging over the front. When the trough is full the loose board previously mentioned is laid along the backs of the birds just behind the wings, and heavily weighted. Heavy bricks may be used for weighting. Each trough should contain birds of one size, and they should be packed firmly. The fowls are left in the shaping trough until they are quite cold and set. Shaping after this method is chiefly applicable to fatted fowls, and is of little advantage in the case of lean birds.

In packing it is well to grade the birds to size as it is absolutely essential for best results to put the fowl on the market in such a way that their appearance commends them to the purchaser. They should also be in the best possible condition. Condition is largely due to the manner in which they have been packed. Firm even packing is most necessary. The case should be completely filled up, to prevent shifting of the contents, and consequent injury to the birds, as the skin is easily barked and bruised. Clean dry straw and white paper comprise the requisite materials. Sufficient straw should be placed in the bottom of the case so as to form a slight rise or cushion down the center, and this should be covered with a white paper. The birds are then placed, with their sterns to the end of the case, in a double row, and are covered over with paper and as much straw as may be necessary to hold them in position. The heads and necks lie down the center, but a more attractive way is to extend them across so that each head and neck lies to the side of the bird on the opposite side of the case. By placing a piece of folded paper over each head and neck and under each body, the former will be completely hidden from view. Packing should not take place until the birds are quite cold.

Danish Co-operative Methods in Poultry Raising.

In no part of the world has co-operation in the production and sale of agricultural products been so extensively carried out as in Denmark; and in no branch of Danish agriculture is the principle found in more perfect operation than in the poultry industry. Danish co-operative organizations seem immune to the disorders that afflict like institutions here in America. They continue to become stronger and of greater value to the farmer year by year and are now so properly a part of the scheme for the production and sale of his products, that it seems difficult to understand how those products could be placed upon a distant foreign market except through the system provided by the various co-operative organizations that exist for this purpose. Co-operation has been the feature of Danish agricultural development during the past quarter of a century, a feature which they have carried nearer perfection than it has been carried anywhere else. It is not so many years since poultry raising was a looked down upon, unimportant industry in Denmark. Only a few hens were kept on a few farms, and these were usually mongrels, degen-

erated to uselessness through inbreeding and lack of care. Hens were beneath the dignity of the average farmer. The first ideas of improvement in the industry were filtered through to the farming community by a number of young gardeners and farmers visiting England and becoming interested in the breeding and management of poultry. About the same time importations of Minorcas and Leghorns were made from Germany by certain wealthy land owners, and the interest in better stock spread rapidly to the small farmers, cottagers and other small agriculturists, holding from three to ten acres, the latter of whom are now the largest producers of poultry in the country.

The improvement in breeding proceeded apace. Poultry societies to aid in breeding and developing better strains of egg and meat producers, were organized, thus accomplishing improvement in the production end of the marketing. Co-operative dairying had made Danish creameries so well known and had been so successful in extending the marketing of dairy products, that the proposal was made to extend the business of the Poultry Societies to marketing, collect eggs from farmers and cottagers and sell them for them in the best markets available. A central society of federation was formed under the name of "The Danish Farmers' Co-operative Egg Export Association," and it is to-day the chief handler of export poultry products in the country. Its headquarters are in Copenhagen, and packing stations have been established in all the principal centers of the kingdom. Connected with this central federation are about five hundred egg societies or circles with a membership of 40,000. Each member pays fifty ore for admission to the federation and one ore for each hen kept. (An ore is equal to about four cents.) Each of the local societies employ a collector of its own who drives around to the farms to collect the eggs, and the rounds are so arranged that they are not more than four days old when received. Every egg is stamped on its broad end with the name of the society and the member. Each member is required by regulations to gather his eggs once a day; in hot weather, twice, and protect them from sun, rain and frost. All eggs are purchased by weight and each member undertakes to deliver all his eggs to the local society except those required for household use or for hatching. The collector pays for the eggs on delivery, entering into the members' book the price, weight and amount. The price to be paid is issued by the federation each week. The aim of the federation, their object in superintending and regulating as closely as they do every detail of egg selling, is to deliver to the English market, produce that is as good as it is possible to obtain.

When the eggs are brought into the local society's depot they are packed in cases and shipped to the nearest federation headquarters. Arrived there they are weighed and graded. The graders are wooden frames holding ten dozen. The eggs are sorted down into the different grades which run from thirteen to eighteen pounds per 120. After being examined under light by which means stale bad eggs are removed, they are stamped with the trademark of the federation, consisting of the word "co-operative," encircled with horns, packed into boxes holding 1440 eggs each, in four layers with straw or wood wool between each layer, and straw at the bottom and top, and shipped to England where special commission agents handle them.

The system of marking each egg enables the society to detect any member delivering stale eggs. For such delivery fines are imposed. The profits of the federation are distributed to the local societies and through them to the members. The value of Danish eggs sold in England in 1906 amounted to £1,434,375. The total number exported, and Britain received ninety nine per cent. of the exports—amounted to twenty-two thousand four hundred and eighty million scores, approximately 37,466,666,666 dozen. Danish eggs take next place in England to Canadian which only arrive in small quantities, and in winter. Last year



TWO YEAR-OLD PEACH TREES, "PARKDALE," SUMMERLAND, B.C. SEE PAGE 1763.

they sold at an average price of 8s. to 10s 9d. per great hundred. The growth of the Danish egg trade during the past few years has been most extraordinary. The exports of eggs and poultry now stand third among the agricultural products exported, and there is abundance of room for further development among the 235,000 small farmers and cottagers in the country. Co-operation has been the keynote of the Danes' success in egg production, as it has been in nearly every other agricultural industry in which they engage. Its the kind of co-operation that would mix well with the pronounced individualism of America. But perhaps we are not yet sufficiently advanced in agricultural evolution to appreciate the true principle of co-operation. The Danish people did not evolve these institutions until economic conditions compelled them to band together for their own existence and preservation. We are unlikely to develop them with any degree of success until similar conditions force us to similar ends.

FIELD NOTES

Events of the Week.

CANADIAN.

The average wheat crop for Southern Alberta is estimated at thirty-five bushels to the acre.

The Japanese Government is said to be considering the advisability of stopping all immigration to Canada for the present.

Archbishop Bruchesi of Montreal has notified his clergy that he will not in future grant permission for marriages between Roman Catholics and Protestants.

The Vancouver Liberal Association has petitioned the Federal Government to widen the narrows and improve the harbor to the extent of a million and a half dollars.

Three Winnipeg men were brought before a Brandon magistrate and convicted of gambling on the C. P. R. train. They were each sentenced to six months in jail at hard labor.

The Canadian Northern has lowered its passenger rates to three cents a mile over all its Alberta and Saskatchewan lines. This line is also giving a reduced freight rate on oats and coarse grains.

Detective Smith of Winnipeg, on trial for shooting Oscar Gans who was resisting arrest, was acquitted of the charge of manslaughter, but warned by the judge against reckless use of firearms.

The Federal Government is to bring a bill to increase the membership and the powers of the railway commission. Two or three members will be added, and the board will be given full control of telegraph and telephone companies.

Many British Columbia logging camps have been closed for a time as there is at present no demand for logs.

The Saskatchewan Game Protection Association has decided to approach the Dominion and Provincial Governments with a view to the establishment of a natural park and game preserve for the province, also to ask that a portion of the large buffalo herd recently purchased by the Dominion be located in Saskatchewan.

The district judges for Saskatchewan and Alberta have been appointed by order-in-council. The order was approved by Lord Grey this evening. The new judges are: Charles R. Mitchell, of Medicine Hat, for the district of Calgary, Alberta; H. C. Taylor, of Edmonton, for Edmonton, Alberta; J. Canthen Noel, of Edmonton, for the district of Wetaskiwin, Alberta; A. A. Carpenter, of Innisfail, for the district of Macleod, Alberta; Roland Winer, of Calgary, for the district of Lethbridge, Alberta; F. F. Forbes, of Regina, for the district of Prince Albert, Saskatchewan; A. G. Farrell, of Moose Jaw, for the district of Mooson, Sask.; A. C. McLong, of Mooson, for the district of Saskatoon, Sask.; T. C. Gordon, of Carnduff, for the district of Yorkton, Sask.; Reginald Pinner, of Regina, for the district of Cannington, Sask. There are five for Alberta and five for Saskatchewan.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Unusually heavy rains have almost totally destroyed this year's crop in some sections of Lapland, and suffering from scarcity of food is likely to result.

The Alabama senate has passed the prohibition measure by a vote of 32 to 2. The law will become operative on the first of January, 1909.

Traffic on the East Indian Railway, the second longest line in India, is tied up by a general strike of employers. The trouble began with the engineers who are mostly European and the complaint is of over-work and poor pay.

In the legislature of Finland which recently passed a prohibitory law relating to alcoholic liquors, there are nineteen women members. It is estimated that fifty-six per cent. of the electors in towns and fifty per cent. in the country are women.

Nikola Tesla announces that with the co-operation of the power producing companies at Niagara Falls, he is preparing to hail Mars. A way has been found at last for transmitting a wireless message across the gulf, varying from 40,000,000 to 100,000,000 miles. Once that has been accomplished and Mars, which is supposedly more advanced in science than this world has acknowledged the receipt of the signal and sent back flash for flash it will remain to devise an interplanetary code.

A national highway from the Canadian to the Mexican line along the Pacific coast is to be urged by good road advocates who have just finished their Washington state convention. It is planned to have the

various counties of Washington take up the matter and start work. Good roads men from Oregon were present and will press the matter in that state. California is already working on a road, Camino Real being part of the scheme. It is held this road will attract thousands of tourists who wish to view the country and scenery from automobiles.

The Japanese consul at Vancouver returned a cheque for \$1600 which was allowed by Commissioner Mackenzie King for the expense incurred by the consulate during the recent riots. Mr. Morikawa declared that he could not accept money for looking after the interests of Japanese subjects.

Proposed Competitions with Light Motors.

The Winnipeg exhibition board has made a commendable move in adopting a suggestion of Mr. A. B. Greig to hold a competition of light agricultural motors and to induce British manufacturers to take part in it. The idea is a happy one and if all the arrangements are carried through should result in developing a large trade in motors in Western Canada. The proposal is to hold the competition on the following conditions:

Prizes will be awarded for the best light agricultural motor for general farm purposes, such as:—

Plowing, disking, harrowing, rolling, seeding, cutting and binding, threshing, hauling and general belt driving purposes.

This test will comprise haulage and belt power. In making awards the judges will take the following into consideration:—

Weight of Motor.—This must not exceed five tons (10,000 lbs.) inclusive of fuel and water.

Horse Power developed.

Fuel and Water Consumption.

No restriction will be placed on the nature of the fuel or class of engine, Steam or Internal Combustion.

Distance that can be travelled without replenishing.

Turning capacity.

Protection of working parts from mud and dust.

Accessibility of all parts.

Durability.

Travelling speed.

Ease of Manipulation.

Clearance of working parts from ground.

Steadiness of running belt power.

Selling price at Winnipeg.

Fuel and water during tests to be supplied by the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Board, all other expenses to be borne by the competitors.

Further particulars of rules and conditions and date of competition will be issued at a later date.

The competition will be open to all comers.

Fair Dates for 1908.

A change in the order of holding the larger exhibitions is on book for next year. Edmonton will hold their fair a week earlier than this year and Calgary having the Dominion fair, will be held the following week from June 30th to July 9th. Following Calgary Brandon has set dates from July 13th to 17th inclusive, which will bring it between the Dominion fair and the Winnipeg Industrial. Regina will then in all probability follow Winnipeg.



PRIZE-WINNING EXHIBIT OF MR. JOHN HYSLOP, AT THE RECENT NELSON, B.C., FRUIT FAIR

Thirty-eight varieties of fruit and twenty-six varieties of vegetables were grown on one-and-one-eighth acres, at an annual average net profit of \$1000 for the past seven years. Mr. Hyslop has now taken a ranch of 16 acres at Fruitvale, B.C., which he will have under cultivation next year. See further particulars on page 1759

Things to Remember.

Convention Northwest Fruit Growers' Association, Vancouver, December 4, 5 and 6.
International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, November 30th to December 7th.
Ontario Winter Fair, Guelph, Ont., December 9-13.
Manitoba Provincial Poultry Show, Neepawa, February 10-14.
Convention of Agricultural Societies, Manitoba Agricultural College, February 10th to 15th.
Manitoba Winter Fair, March 10, 11, 12, 13.

SEED FAIRS.

Lipton, December 3rd.
Abernethy, December 5th.
Stockholm, December 6th.
Grenfell Seed Fair, December 10.
Broadview Seed Fair, December 13.
Saltcoats Seed Fair, December 18.
Churchbridge, December 19th.
Yorkton, December 20th.
Langham, December 2nd.
Radisson, December 4th.
Saskatoon, December 7th.
Carman Seed Fair, December 9th.
Prince Albert, December 10th.
Craik, December 20th.
Duck Lake, January 29th.
Rosthern, January 30th.
Lloydminster, February 4th.
Lashburn, February 6th.
N. Battleford, February 8th.
Battleford, February 11th.

MARKETS

The wheat situation changed very little during the week. Prices for all grades have been generally a few cents below the figures quoted in our last report. The trade is still hampered by tight money conditions. In addition there was a trifling decline in export demand with a slight falling off in European quotations. The decline in export has caused a piling up of wheat at the head of the lakes, and Fort William and Port Arthur elevators have now more grain in store than at any time last year. This accumulation of supplies at the lake outlets is operating to hold back business in all parts of the country and it looks as if the close of navigation would find these elevators stocked to their capacity and unable to accept wheat for store. For the season now closing shipments of grain down the lakes have been light, lighter than for several years. At best only a few millions more can be moved over this route, so the close of navigation is going to find a larger proportion of this year's crop on the farmers hands or held in elevators than has been the case in any season for some time. And a large percentage of this grain will run into the feed grades; it is grain that farmers will have difficulty in keeping, difficulty in shipping east by the all rail route, for the reason that much of it will heat and spoil in the cars before it reaches its destination, and there is going to be some difficulty too in disposing of feed grain in Ontario even though farmers there are short and require to import heavily to carry their live stock over. The problem of marketing this frozen wheat is an acute one. This grain will be acceptable to Ontario feeders if it can be laid down at provincial points for an average of fifty or fifty-five cents per bushel. To sell at these prices there it must, at present freight rates, be bought here at a considerable reduction on prices quoted for feed grades at the present time. The freight rate on wheat from Winnipeg to Toronto is 30 cents per hundred, 18 cents per bushel, the rates to local Ontario points are higher, in some cases from western shipping points they run over 30 cents per bushel. Western feeding wheat in Ontario has got to compete with American corn which at present prices can be laid down there at an average cost of 68 cents per bushel. Corn for steer or hog fattening has a higher value than wheat whether such be frozen or grade number one hard, and the Ontario farmer is very unlikely to buy Northwest feeding wheat at a higher figure than he can procure American corn. It looks, therefore, as if the price of wheat going into the feed grades must go still lower. A conservative estimate places the quality of of frozen wheat in the West at one-third the total. This estimate is based upon the Saskatchewan Government crop report which places No. 6 and feed at 9,707,855 bushels with the milling grades showing at a total of 18,334,251. If this is the proportion which feed bears to the milling grades in the entire Western crop, the great bulk of these millions is still in the country, unmarketed, and if sold at all must be all-railed east and sold around or under fifty-five cents a bushel. This will mean on the average little more than 25 cents per bushel to the farmer at the elevators, which will mean a considerable reduction on prices now quoted for these grades. Milling wheat as the season advances will undoubtedly sell stronger than it is selling to-day but however high it goes it is difficult to see how the lower grades can follow suit. The price of such, so far as the market in the east is concerned, must be based upon the price at which feeders there can buy feeding stuff, corn and the coarser grains, and at present Ontario seems the only outlet for this stuff.

The world's situation in wheat, though prices in all markets are ruling a little lower, is, if anything, stronger than a week ago. Continued wet weather is reported to be damaging seriously the Argentine crop; in Australia, while conditions show some improvement, and optimistic estimators now allow the Island Continent a greater exportable surplus than they did a fortnight or month ago, the situation is not sufficiently improved to warrant as a certainty that very much of the world's supply will be drawn from that quarter. American exports continue normal. The movement in wheat locally is average. Below are the inspections since last report.

Wheat

One hard	8
Two Northern	201
Three Northern	492
No. 4	487
No. 5	255
No. 6	147
Feed	102
Feed 2	170
Rejected one	162
Rejected two	19
No grade	19
Rejected	141
Total	25
	2,228

Cars.

WINNIPEG QUOTATIONS:

One hard	\$1.03½
One northern	1.02½
Two northern	.99½
Three northern	.95½
No. 4	.87
No. 5	.74½
No. 6	.59½
Feed 1	.53
Feed 2	.43
Rejected 1—1 northern	.96½
Rejected 2—1 northern	.93½
Rejected 1—2 northern	.89½
Rejected 1—3 northern	.86½
Rejected 2—2 northern	.86½
Rejected 2—3 northern	.83½
Rejected 1 northern for seeds	.94½
Rejected 2 northern for seeds	.91½

Futures: November, \$1.03½c; December, \$1.02½c; May, \$1.12; July, \$1.12½.

OATS.

Oats eased off a few cents during the last few days and is now about four cents below last weeks figures. Receipts were average, and graded out as below:

Oats.	Cars.
No. 2 white	69
No. 3 white	42
Rejected	255
No grade	25
No. 4	1
No. 2 mixed	1
Total	393

Prices: No. 1 white, 51c., No. 2 white, 44c., No. 3 white, 40c, Rejected, 33c. Futures: November, 44; December, 46½; May, 53.

BARLEY.

Receipts in this cereal have declined considerably during the week, being little better than half the quantity of the week previous. Prices in it as in all grains have shaded down. Deliveries were:

Barley.	Cars.
No. three extra	1
No. three	43
No. four	36
Feed	10
Rejected	6
No grade	18
Condemned	1
Total	115

Prices: No. 3, 68c.; No. 4, 54c.

Deliveries of flax totalled 101 cars of which 83 cars graded No. 1 N. W. Manitoba. The price per bushel for this grade is \$1.01.

PRODUCE AND MILL FEED.

Bran, per ton	\$20 00
Shorts, per ton	22 00
Barley and oat chop, per ton	32 50
Oats, chopped, per ton	35 00
Barley, chopped, per ton	29 00
Hay (baled), in car lots, per ton	
Prairie	11 00 @ 72 00
Timothy	16 00
Butter—	
Fancy, fresh-made creamery prints	31 @ 32
Creamery 14 and 28 lb. boxes	28
Dairy prints extreme fancy	26 @
Dairy in tubs	23 @
Cheese, Manitoban, at Winnipeg	11½ @ 12
Eggs, fresh, f. o. b. Winnipeg, subject to candling	27
Potatoes	45

LIVE STOCK.

The local yards had a rather quiet week with deliveries falling off materially. The cold weather in the fore part of the week had the natural result of decreasing deliveries but the return of rather milder conditions towards the close re-started shipment till by the week end the usual business was being done. The quality of the stock now being offered is for the most part poor. A number of loads of exceptionally good exporters were handled but an unusually heavy proportion of the stuff is old cows with a sprinkling of well weathered old sires along for company. Farmers and ranchers seem to be taking a last opportunity to get such stuff off their hands before winter sets in. Prices advanced on the strength of lighter deliveries an advance of about 25 cents over last quotations. Exporters are worth from three fifty up to three-quarters with the bulk handling around the former figure. Good butchers are worth three and a quarter. Sheep and lambs not on sale and few hogs delivered.

PRICES (FREIGHT ASSUMED).

Export steers, \$3.50 to \$3.75; 1200 lb. steers for export, \$3.25; butchers, \$3.00 to \$3.25; heifers, \$3.00 to 3.25; choice butchers, mixed grades, \$2.75 to \$3.00. Cows, \$2.25; bulls, \$2.00 to \$2.30; calves, \$4.00 to \$6.00. Sheep, \$5.25 to \$5.75; lambs, \$6.50. Hogs (160 to 220 lbs.) \$5.75; other grades, \$5.00 to \$5.40.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK.

Receipts are easing off sharply, prices for most grades of cattle a shade lower than last quotations. Hogs dropped seriously, touching the lowest point in nearly two years. Sheep and lambs steady.

Native beef cattle, \$4.60 to \$6.05; fat cows, \$3.10 to \$4.25; heifers, \$3.25 to \$5.10; bulls, \$3.30 to \$3.90; calves, \$5.50 to \$7.50; stockers and feeders, \$3.50 to \$4.25; milkers and springers, \$5.00 to \$5.00 per head; western rangers, \$3.10 to \$5.25; canners and cutters, \$1.80 to \$2.40. Sheep, native ewes, \$1.50 to \$5.50; yearlings, \$4.75 to \$5.40; westerns, \$2.50 to \$5.10. Lambs, natives, \$4.50 to \$6.50; Idahos, \$5.90. Hogs, mixed and butchers, \$4.60 to \$4.85; medium and butchers, \$4.80 to \$5.00.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Export steers, \$4.25 to \$4.80; butchers, \$3.00 to \$4.50; feeders and stockers, \$3.40 to \$3.65; milkers and springers, \$4.00 to \$6.00 each; calves, \$3.00 to \$16.00 per cwt. Export sheep, \$4.00; lambs, \$5.00 to \$5.35. Hogs, \$5.50 to \$5.60.

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HOME JOURNAL

Life, Literature and Education

IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been consulted in regard to the transformation of the Plains of Abraham, near Quebec, into a National Park.

* * *

The death of Mr. Horatio N. Courtlandt in Simcoe, Ontario, ended an active life of eighty-one years, over sixty of which had been spent as a teacher in public and high schools of Ontario.

* * *

The people of North Dakota are planning to erect a monument in honor of President Roosevelt on the campus of the North Dakota Agricultural College. The president once owned a ranch in Dakota.

* * *

The following have won Queen's University theology scholarships: W. D. McIntosh, North Bruce; W. Stott, B.A., New Westminster, B. C.; G. D. Robinson, Blackfalds, Alta.; J. G. Shaver, Kingston, Ont.; J. McAskell, B. A., Highgate, Ont.; R. H. Leggett, Millbrook, Ont.

* * *

Hoppner's portrait of Mrs. Simpson, was offered at auction. The highest bid was 4,600 guineas, and the picture was withdrawn. It will be recalled that Hoppner's portrait of Lady Louise Manners was sold at auction in 1901 and brought 14,050 guineas.

* * *

Sir Lewis Morris, the noted Welsh poet, is dead at the age of seventy-four. Beside his literary works he was a pioneer in the movement for education in Wales. His chief works are the "Songs of Two Worlds," "Songs Unsung," "The Ode of Life," "Songs of Britain," "A Vision of Saints."

* * *

A unique branch of Christian work is being undertaken by the Broadway Baptist church of Winnipeg. Miss Brown, one of the members, who is also a teacher in the Deaf and Dumb institute, has organized a class of deaf mutes to meet at the church every Sunday evening, when she interprets to them the service in the mute language. One corner of the audience room is separated from the main body of the church by a screen and Miss Brown and her class are so placed behind this that while the class may witness the preacher the rest of the audience is not disturbed by the motions of the interpreter. This is the only service of the sort in the city, and as the class is open to all deaf mutes, it is hoped that others will join the number who now meet every Sunday evening.

THE PLACE OF THE AGED.

A noticeable feature of this Western country to the new comer is the small number of old people to be seen. There are children galore, young men and women in plenty, and large numbers of people in the prime of life,—but there are very few really old people, and the newness of the land as a dwelling place is sufficient explanation of the scarcity.

But they are missed; and just how much they are missed does not come home to the mind except on special occasions. It was one of those occasions on Friday, November 8th, in Grace Church, Winnipeg, when a service was held for aged people by Wilbur Chapman's evangelistic band. Careful arrangements had been made by a committee and the old people came,—some from the hospitals, some from abodes of comfort and more from homes where old and helpless age feels the burden of its infirmities. The street cars, automobiles, carriages, wheeled chairs and the strong arm of youth lent their aid in bringing the feeble to the service, the first that some of

them had been able to attend in many years. The floor of the great church was given over to them, the back seats and the galleries being left for the more youthful whose hearing was not dulled and whose steps were still sure.

As the crowd gathered they sang old hymns—favorites for which no books and spectacles were needed—"Shall We Gather at the River?" and "The Sweet Bye and Bye." As the music rose softly all over the church the sun shone through the great windows and lighted up a scene that brought a lump to the throat and dimness to the eyes as one looked down upon it. The kindly touch of the light fell upon white hair and trembling hands; it gilded the little old lady richly dressed with lace, chiffon and fresh frills making her a dainty and lovable sight, but it glowed as warmly upon the shaggy hair, shabby dress and pitiful attempt at adornment of her aged sister in the pew in front. There were old men who had held high positions honorably but had laid down the burdens for younger fellows to pick up without losing the bearing of those who have shouldered great responsibilities. There were old men whose lives had been a constant plod, a steady round of toil in a narrow circle without opportunity, and there were those whose lives had been lived in the shadow of disease and sin and poverty and who would gladly lay down the body which had borne it all.

After the reading and exposition of the Shepherd's Psalm came the address, not of warning or advice or pity, but a tribute to the possibilities of old age. "Old age," the speaker said, "is the cream of life." The dimming eye kept out a sight of things better unseen, but the spiritual vision was cleared to see the King in His beauty and the City afar off; the physical ear was dulled to sounds better unheard, but the hearing was quickened to hear the still small voice and the music of the new song. The little children needed the loving sympathy of the grandmother and grandfather who were coming back to childhood again; the young men and women needed in their strength and vigor the restraining hand of the aged to curb their tendency to boisterousness; the workers needed to have the helplessness of age before them to teach them gentleness in the midst of the rush for wealth and position. The world needs all its old people and they should be tenderly cherished, not alone for what they have done, but for what they are doing.

THE ACTOR'S LESSON FOR THE PREACHER.

When I went to school, during the occasional absences of the principal his assistant conducted the morning devotions. On those rare mornings we *prayed*, on the others we had *prayers*. The service was of the simplest, just the Shepherd's Psalm and the Lord's Prayer, but so reverently and carefully voiced that the memory of it stayed with the students all day. There was no attempt on the leader's part at posing or creating an impression with tone or gesture, but he made voice and hand express what was in his heart and so his hearers were made to share the feeling. He preached a whole sermon to us in that five minutes.

The place of the reading of the scripture in a church service would seem to be a very unimportant one, if it is fair to judge from the way in which too often it is rendered. It gives one the impression that the main feature of the service is the sermon, to which the speaker will devote his oratorical powers with an ability one would not have suspected who had listened to the reading of the lesson. Yet, if a preacher could or would read the prodigal son to the erring, the 103rd psalm to the ungrateful or

the 14th of John to the grief-stricken, as these passages deserve to be read, he would not need to preach a sermon at all that day.

The preacher may learn a lesson here from the stage. The good actor can sway an audience to smiles and tears not so much by what he says but by the way in which he says it. For the time being he is the character he is representing, and it is his sincerity, his consciousness of himself swallowed up in the depths of the personality he is portraying, that holds the audience even when the actual words spoken are trivial and unimportant. What could the preacher not accomplish in impressing his people, if with the magnificent material at his command, he gave the same attention to comprehending the spirit of what he read and then to presenting it in such a manner that his hearers cannot help but comprehend its fulness also? He could make the Bible a new book to many who have read its pages and heard them read after a fashion from early youth, but who have had words presented to their ears rather than word-pictures to their minds. And the preacher could do this without overstepping the bounds of dignity prescribed for the pulpit, and without the least danger of becoming theatrical or melodramatic.

A minister, belonging to a ministerial association whose friendly relations made friendly criticism possible, once brought up this subject with his brethren of the other denominations. They were so convinced of the correctness of his statements that they formed an elocution class, invited in the Sunday-School superintendents, obtained an excellent teacher and set themselves to learn how to read the Bible as it ought to be read. The church-goers in that town soon noticed the difference, and enjoyed the change without a critical analysis of wherein the difference lay. There was no longer the monotonous intoning, the stumbling and hesitancy, the disregard of punctuation, but the forceful musical presentation of truth by a man who was feeling them and was anxious to impress others with their solemnity.

STEALING AMONG CHILDREN.

It may be that the papers give it more prominence than ever before, but there appears to be an alarming prevalence of cases of stealing by children. Just last week a gang of Manitoba small boys were arrested for stealing from houses and carrying firearms. Because of their youth the police magistrate let them off with a warning, but inside of a week two of them were back, again accused of theft and sent to jail.

Jail is not the place for boys, but something must be done with them to prevent a continuance of their depredations. It is a question whether the whip judiciously applied would not be more merciful and more efficacious than a term in prison with habitual criminals. But, as in other forms of transgression, prevention is better than cure, and easier. The home and the school can do a great deal towards lessening this particular evil. Great care should be taken both by precept and example to inculcate a sound knowledge of the difference between mine and thine; brothers and sisters should be taught to respect one another's property rights even if it involves nothing more valuable than a marble or a pencil; and parents should be particularly careful not to be offenders themselves by using a child's possessions without replacing them, or borrowing money from his bank and neglecting to replace it.

Some children have a strong natural tendency to take what is not their own, and these should be specially watched. Temptations to offend in this direction should be removed if possible, but if the deed is committed the parent or teacher must not even in a single instance let it pass unreprieved or unpunished. Many faults of impulse and temper in children can afford to go unnoticed but only unhappiness can result from neglecting to check at its first appearance the tendency to take what is another's property.

UNDER SAFE LEADERSHIP.

He calleth His own sheep by name, and leadeth them out. And when He putteth forth His own sheep, He goeth before them, and the sheep follow Him: for they know His voice.—St. John x.: 4, 5.

What wonderful pictures of God's Leadership are scattered through the pages of the Bible. We are shown how He leads individuals, such as Eliezer, who was sent by Abraham to find a suitable wife for Isaac, and who put the guidance of his responsible mission entirely into God's hands and then went straight ahead with confidence. When his petition to be led aright was very plainly granted, he did not forget—as we sometimes do—to thank the Lord God of Abraham, Who, as he says, led him in the right way. Do we not see, as we look back on the past, that God has led us also?

Then there is the great picture of the host of Israel—millions of people, with their flocks and herds—travelling safely in the wilderness for forty years. See how secure they are! There is the fiery, cloudy pillar leading the way; following it they know that they will be directed aright, protected from danger, and given everything they need. God said to His people Israel: "I have led you forty years in the wilderness: your clothes are not waxen old upon you, and thy shoe is not waxen old upon thy foot." And, in looking back on the wonderful history of the Christian Church, seeing how it has lived through fiery persecution, times of coldness, heresy and schism, and is growing ever more and more mighty, slowly but surely raising the ideals of the world by its leavening power,—in looking at this great host, led safely by God through nearly 2,000 years, we can gather hope for its safe conduct in the future. The Church is God's Church; it is founded on a Rock—even on Christ Himself—and the gates of hell can never prevail against it. Let us not fear for its safety; though it walks in the midst of enemies, it is the Bride of Christ, and He is always at hand to protect and lead His own.

Then there is the other lovely picture, so often repeated, of the shepherd caring for his own sheep, going before them to find fresh pasture and clear, still water, going after the foolish ones who stray, and always ready to give Himself to the uttermost for the sheep He loves with a tender, individual affection. Could anything express more beautifully our Lord's personal way of dealing with us? If the path be rough and hard, He knows all the hardships by personal experience, and never commands us to "Go!" His word is always "Come!" If He sometimes chooses the hard path that leads up the mountain it is because hardness is better than softness for developing fine character.

What a pity it is that we so often fail to trust Him. Something that we have been hoping for is denied us, and we at once feel afraid that our life will be spoiled. Or, we can't see the way clear before us, and instead of trusting our Guide, putting a hand in His and stepping fearlessly forward, we begin to worry and fret about the future. Worry grows from want of faith. Every time we allow it to get the better of us we are proclaiming the fact that we don't really believe in our Leader. Our father is rich with all the riches of the universe, why can't we learn to look to Him, as children should, for our daily supply of necessities—necessaries for body, mind, heart and spirit? Instead of that we are apt to cross bridges before we come to them, shoulder burdens that are still in the future, and may never be laid on us at all, and so we lose our rightful heritage of happy-heartedness and grow old and careworn—just because we do not trust our strong Leader. Though the path before us may be dark to us, He can see every yard of it. If we follow the guiding pillar of His providence we shall find, as Israel of old, that a path is cut through the sea of trouble, that water of comfort flows out of the hardest rocks of difficulty, and that in the barren wilderness manna enough for the day's needs is always given us.

It is both foolish and wrong to lie awake at night anxiously planning for the future. It is foolish, because it not only does no good and makes us need-

lessly unhappy, but it also makes us unfit to bear necessary burdens and fight the battles God expects us to fight and conquer in. Our Leader will not smooth all difficulties out of our road. Why, even the poorest teacher in the world knows better than to do that. Just because His love is not weakly indulgent, He will often lead those who trust Him straight up to pain and difficulty. Does He not call us to "follow in His steps." Did not His steps lead to the Gethsemane of renunciation and to the Calvary of crucifixion? How many have found that to follow His calling meant turning the back on ease and luxury, choosing to be worn in body and wearied in heart and mind by the sorrow and sin and burdens of others, which they voluntarily took on their own shoulders. Think of Father Damien and the men and women who have followed him, deliberately devoting their lives to the leper colony of Molokai. Think of leaving the sweetness of life among their friends, and choosing to dwell "in the midst of all the horror and uncleanness that surround this Island grave." Think of the courage shown by the man who faced the risk of contracting the horrible disease, and was for seventeen years "a spiritual leader and bodily physician for more than a thousand lepers." Stevenson says: "No human heart can know the agony which these years brought him, or the horror of the creeping death of the last seven years after he himself became a leper." Surely it was a Christ-like thing to do, a following in the footsteps of One who left His home to dwell a-

came there and "made his great renunciation, and slept that first night, alone with pestilence; and looking forward (with what courage, with what pitiful sinkings of dread, God only knows) to a lifetime of dressing sores and stumps." Even yet, he says, "every fourth face is a blot on the landscape, and had you visited the hospital and seen the butt-ends of human beings lying there almost unrecognizable but still breathing, still thinking, still remembering: you would have understood that life in the lazaretto is an ordeal from which the nerves of a man's spirit shrink. . . . a pitiful place to visit, and a hell to dwell in."

And yet Damien's self-sacrifice was well worth while, for a noble band of sisters, doctors and missionaries, fired by his example, minister to those sorrowful, stricken people. "It was his part, by one striking act of martyrdom, to direct all men's eyes on that distressful country. At a blow, and with the price of his life, he made the place illustrious and public. . . . If ever any man brought reforms, and died to bring them, it was he. There is not a clean cup or towel in the Bishop-Home but Damien washed it." So says Stevenson, owning at the same time that this heroic soul was by no means perfect.

We are all called to be saints, and—sinners though we may be—let us strive after our high calling. Christ's call of "Follow Me!" touches the nobility that lies in the hearts of men; just because He does not call to a life of soft ease and comfort, but to brave endurance and grand self-sacrifice. And those who give up their lives to His leadership

as he remarked, were "pining for work." I wrote to them, and they came enthusiastically to our assistance, and are charmed with the opportunity of doing settlement work. One of them told me of another lady. I wrote to her, and she came to see me an hour ago, eagerly promising to share our labors to the limit of her spare time.

Do you think that my running up against that clergyman was an accident? I don't. Was my remark to him merely a chance? Surely not. If I had trusted my Leader, instead of using up nerve force uselessly by lying awake at night trying to see my way, needful helpers would have been sent to me.

When Moses tried to evade God's calling, pleading that he was "slow of speech, and of a slow tongue," he was told that all the eloquence really needed for his mission would be supplied. He was not to go to the battle depending on his own resources. He should have Divine help: "Now therefore go, and I will be with thy mouth, and teach thee what thou shalt say;" and he should also have human assistance and sympathy: "Is not Aaron the Levite thy brother? I know that he can speak well. And also, behold, he cometh forth to meet thee."

Do you think those brothers—who were intended to supply each other's need—might have missed each other in the desert? If they had been walking at random, without a guide, their meeting would have been most unlikely; but, when God intends that people should meet, they don't miss each other—how could they?

If God leads us up to some duty, He can supply the wisdom and power we need, either in our own person or through someone else. He can see the oak in the acorn, and He knows well how to bring a great work to perfection.

Let us get into the habit of trusting

THE QUIET HOUR



A SCENE ON THE RED DEER, NORTHERN ALBERTA.

mong those who were corrupted with the leprosy of sin—a loathsome and terrible disease in the eyes of perfect purity—and who endured the curse of sin, for, St. Paul says: "He hath made Him to be sin for us, who knew no sin that we might be made the righteousness of God in him." Surely that pure and holy spirit must have shrunk back in dread from such agony, and yet He went forward, in spite of the shrinking, and was satisfied that the Father was making no mistake in planning His life-work and life-pain.

Do you think Damien regrets the sacrifice he made? Stevenson says that when he visited the Island it was a different place than when Damien

inspire others in their turn. But it is not only in great matters that we should follow our Leader trustingly, but in everyday affairs. A few weeks ago, when I first became a settlement superintendent, I did the very thing I have just been condemning as "foolish and wrong," for I often used to lie awake at night wondering how I could ever accomplish all the work that was looming up before me. One day I was passing hurriedly through one of the corridors of our settlement when I met a clergyman who stopped to speak to me, saying that he was just leaving the city. I said to him, "I am at my wits' end to find volunteer helpers." He at once gave the names of two ladies who

our Leader in the little testings He sends us every day. Then, when He tries our faith severely, we shall be able to trust Him still. To feel safe only when the road is easy and bright does not require any trust at all. How pleased our Lord must be when His followers trust Him in the dark, trust on when things seem to be all wrong. The saying is true: "It is more disgraceful to distrust one's friends than to be deceived by them," and how much more careful we should be not to distrust our great Friend—God. He has helped us in the past, can we not look back on the guidance and protection we have already received and take heart for the future?

HOPE.

CARMICHAEL: by Anison North

A picture of farm home life in Canada faithfully reproduced by a writer who knows it. The disputed "line fence" has been the cause of many a bitter feud, and the settlement of this particular feud makes a most interesting story. Copyrighted. All rights reserved, including that of translation into foreign languages.

CHAPTER VI

AN ADVENTURE IN THE FOREST

During the days which followed I did much thinking about Henry Carmichael. Almost my first thought, on awaking in the morning, was to wonder would he do anything that day by way of carrying out his threat to be even with my father; and for a good fortnight, while the wheat and oats were being cut and gathered into stooks, I stood out every day for hours watching that I might give warning on the approach of Henry Carmichael across the fields. Sometimes, indeed, I thought it rather curious that one who could be so kind to old Yorkie Dodd could be so harsh and bitter toward another; but then it was such a terrible calamity that had come upon Yorkie.

However, as the days went by and my father continued to come in regularly at meal-times and at nights, and was never found lying shot behind a fence or among the grain-ricks, I began to breathe more freely again, and, as Henry Carmichael seemed to have regained all his good humour, and my father never once mentioned the affair of the stolen timber in my hearing, could presently feel that a great crisis had been safely passed.

When next I met Carmichael it was at the turning of the summer, just before the first red banners of autumn began to hang out here and there from the vast green wilderness of the woodland.

I think I have mentioned my dread of thunderstorms, and oh, what a summer of thunderstorms that was! First a few days of sunshine and intense heat, then a terrible hurricane of wind and rain, and clouds all shot with the lightning—that was the record of almost every week of July and August, until people began to talk of putting up lightning rods, and to wonder if the clearing away of so much of the woods were not the cause of the trouble.

Upon the occasion of which I speak, I had gone, late in the afternoon, to look for the cows. They were not in the pasture, and so, seldom afraid in the woods, I plunged boldly into the green wilderness, with Jap bounding ahead of me in delight, and making a thousand deviations after scurrying red squirrels and other such interesting game. The woods always filled me with keen pleasure, and this evening my steps became slower and slower as I looked up through the green-gold of the leaves, all flushed with the slant, evening sun light, and marked the red shafts of brightness that struck through, here and there, to the moist, brown earth below. It was delightful also to look at the solemn great trunks standing up like pillars, myriads of them, as far as eye could reach, and to note the soft, green patches of maiden hair, and other dainty, woodsy things, scattered here and there below as though safe in the protection of the great canopy above.

At the little brook I paused for a moment to listen to the music of the water; then after plucking a few spikes of the scarlet lobelia, plunged again into the thick of the woods.

There was still no trace of the cows, but a part of the rough slash fence, which marked this portion of the boundary between our farm and the Carmichael's was broken down, and I judged that, possibly, the cattle had gone through, and were somewhere in the Carmichael woods. After a little hesitation I decided to follow them.

For a little way the cow-path, which I presently came upon, and which led upward from the watering place, was pressed closely on either hand by a dense mass of undergrowth, maple and beech saplings, pin-cherry trees and

raspberry bushes; but, as the older woods beyond were reached, these thickets gave way, and again I could see vast, dimly lighted spaces all interspersed with gray trunks and roofed in by the thick, green leafage above. Here, however, where the way was not so familiar to me, the vastness of the forest became a thing to be felt, and I began to be oppressed by a vague dread of I knew not what. Jap, too, seemingly less sure of his bearings, gave up his racing about, and trotted along nearer me, ever and anon thrusting his damp, friendly nose into the palm of my hand. But his presence reassured me, and so I did not once think of turning back. There was an old clearing just beyond where, possibly I might find the cows.

At a few paces farther, and as an index to this clearing, the undergrowth again began to press upon either hand, so closely that it formed here a mass impenetrable to the eye, with branches sometimes stretching across the path, so that it was necessary to raise them in forcing one's way. The path, too, still went upward in a succession of knolls, and glancing up from the foot of one of them I saw a sight that made my heart stand still.

It was only Henry Carmichael, looking down at me. He was standing quite still, with the thick, green leafage on either side, and behind him; and in his arms he held a lamb which began to bleat pitifully, as though in pain, a late lamb, already grown almost into a sheep, but, on his broad bosom looking quite young and helpless; yet, for the instant, while knowing that it was Carmichael, I did not realise that it was he.

I think, however, that it must have been, most of all, the expression on his face which fascinated me, and brought up from the past, as a sort of vision, that memory from my baby years.

In later life, thinking of it, I knew that pity for the lamb with its broken leg, and wonder at the wild little apparition I must have been, with my black hair streaming over my shoulders, my startled eyes, and my scarlet lobelias held to my breast, had combined to form that tender, pitying, wondering expression—for, when I knew him better I knew that, unless when under leash, Henry Carmichael's heart lay on his countenance as the print on an open book—but, however that may be, at the time it was not only Carmichael with his bleating lamb and the greenery pressing all about him that I saw.

Years before, when but a very little child, I had seen when with my mother in some city church somewhere, a picture which had fascinated me, and which I had watched and watched all the time of the service, with the drone of the white-gowned clergyman growing fainter and fainter in my ears. It was in a window of stained glass, and the morning sun, shining through it, had touched into what seemed a strange glory to my childish eyes the figure of the good Shepherd, with a little lamb in His arms, and the sheep following Him down a path that ran, with green bushes pressing on either hand, through a green, green meadow. Above all was the glory centred in the face, with the golden halo shining above it, and I had gazed and gazed until the sweet lips seemed to smile, and the gentle eyes to look down in pitying tenderness just on me.

So to-day the sudden appearance of Henry Carmichael startled me, as though the glowing apparition of my early childhood had projected itself, by some miracle, into the path in Carmichael's wood.

The next instant a sort of horror seized me, child though I was, that I should have confused Henry Carmichael that man of wicked words, with such a memory; and with the sudden reaction all my old terrors of him came back. Before he could move or speak, for with such lightning-like rapidity occur the transitions of the mind, I had darted like a startled fawn into the

underbrush, and was flying on and on through the woods.

"Peggie! Peg Mallory!" I heard him calling, but instead of answering I threw myself down in a dense copse where the green light could scarce suffice to reveal my slight little shivering form or the scarlet blossoms heaving up and down as I pressed them to my bosom. Jap, who had followed me in great glee, and had been nosing around in the copse, evidently under the impression that nothing less exciting than the finding of a fox's or ground-hog's hole could be at the bottom of such precipitancy, came up to me, disappointed, but with ears raised in expectancy. I was afraid he would yelp and divulge my whereabouts, for, having run away, I now felt all the trepidation of a fugitive; but when I raised my hand he came close to me to be petted, licking my face at every opportunity. Afterward he snuggled close to me, and so we lay, looking out into the woods which now seemed to be darkening strangely. Rapidly, in the distance, the myriad tree-trunks seemed to be dissolving, or rather moving nearer to one-another and merging in an indistinguishable mass. At the same time the noise of waving tree-tops, which had kept up all the way like the murmur of a distant rapid, suddenly ceased, and all the forest seemed to be waiting in expectancy, while the darkness settled down like some vast pall falling silently from the heavens.

More terrified than ever, I darted out of the copse, and at the same time a low mutter of thunder and a sudden suffusion of red light through all the leaves heralded the beginning of a storm.

Glad, now, of the proximity of a human being, I lost my fear of Henry Carmichael in my greater fear of the storm, and darted with unerring step, like any wild thing of the woods, after him.

I came upon him in the open, just beyond the brook, when the flashes were beginning to come fast, and the thunder to roll louder and louder like roar of approaching artillery. He heard the patter of my feet behind him, and half turned.

"Come on, come on!" he said, "Scared o' the storm? Here, hang on to my coat-tail. This great sheep takes up both o' my hands."

I did not like to take hold of his coat, but was glad to run along beside him through the fields, even though he did not speak, nor even look at me again all the way.

The rain did not begin to patter until we had reached the lower barn where Dick was fastening in a flock of turkeys.

"Run across to Mallory's, Dick," said Mr. Carmichael, "'n' tell them Peggie's here, 'n' 'll be home all safe when the storm's over."

Immediately Dick set off on a run, while I followed his father into the sheep-house, and watched him while he set the lamb's leg between two bits of wood and bound it about with strips torn from his handkerchief. I thought he must be hurting the poor thing dreadfully, for it struggled a little, and bleated pitifully; but I knew he did not mean to, for all the while he kept talking to it, calling it "poor lambie!" and "poor little chap!" and assuring it it would be all right soon.

While watching the operation I was too much interested to pay much attention to the storm; but once it was over, and the lambie laid down on a bundle of clean straw, I felt very nervous and wretched indeed, and cowered back as far as I could from the open door.

When I looked at him again, Carmichael was sitting on the straw watching me with that twinkle in his eyes which, I was beginning to notice, appeared there whenever he spoke to a child.

"Ye may come over here beside me if ye like," he said, and glad enough

(Continued on page 1759).



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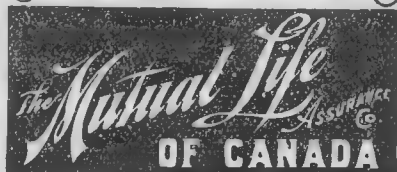
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INGLE NOOK CHATS

THE VISIT OF THE THRESHERS.

Dear Dame Durden:—Many thanks for the information with regard to cleaning deposit in the kettle. I must confess to not having tried either recipe yet, but necessity will compel me to in a few days. At last I am able to enclose a recipe for piklets for "Ebba," but she must take it upon its own merits. It reads more like a pancake recipe to me, for I have a vague idea that piklets are made with yeast. I have written again to an aunt in Wales, who I think will perhaps be better able to help me, and when I get her reply will forward an amended recipe. Ebba, by the bye, has never favoured me with a letter; I guess she thinks such an old girl will have little in common with herself. Seriously, though, I should be glad to correspond with her and any other member who cared to. I must thank you, Dame Durden, for your most interesting letter in this last issue of the *Advocate*. I did so enjoy it. Fancy a woman able to sit and knit when passing through such scenery!—Like you, I should have been turning (or trying to) my head both ways at once to try to take it all in.

I wonder how many of the Chatterers have planted bulbs this fall. It is not too late yet; up until the middle of November will do, only they will not bloom so early. I hope to have some in flower by Christmas.

I was very glad to read your remarks anent threshing cookery, and agree with you in every particular.

I have been cooking for threshers for eighteen falls now, and have never called upon a neighbor for help. I have always been able to manage alone by getting so much ready before hand, and the last few years my daughter has been old enough to help, so now we get along splendidly. It is a mistake to think a lot of fancy cakes, etc., a necessity—the men do not care about them; they like something more "filling." I always make large cakes, such as you describe, in the meat bake pan, and if two or three of that size are ready before hand I generally find them enough for the three days, which is about the usual time for them to spend here, although last year, owing to the weather, they favoured me with their company for eight days. However, I did not mind it very much for they were a very nice gang, and we got on so well that I was almost sorry to bid them farewell. They went out rabbit shooting twice and brought in sixteen one day and twelve another. I said I would cook them if they cleaned them, so they had a skinning bee in the Caboose, and I don't know when I laughed more than when they came in with the rabbits all ready. They looked like rabbits themselves—so furry and hairy were they. I always like the men to feel welcome and at home when they come here. We

always have a little concert the last evening of their stay; they seem to enjoy that so much. Some people talk contemptuously of the threshers and think anything is good enough for them; but they are men just the same as our own husbands, brothers and sons, and are deserving of the best we can do for them, for their work is very arduous and very disagreeable, I am sure.

I am afraid that as usual I am taking up too much space, so will say "good bye" once again.

MARY.

(In your kindly, thoughtful treatment of the threshers you have demonstrated how a woman can do Christian service even when she is out in the country with neighbors few and far between. It is taking advantage of the little opportunities that counts. To give a glimpse of home to men who are away from home and roughing it, is no slight thing.—D. D.)

BETTER THAN ITS NAME.

Dear Dame Durden:—I did not expect to write so soon, but "Mother-of-Four" wishes recipe for Scripture Cake; I only fear it will be too late for her church social. I will also send a recipe for Devil's Cake, which belies its name, as it is very good.

Cold water and soap will take out coffee stains much more easily than the usual one of pouring hot water on the stain; they will also take out stains made by oil from the clothes wringer.

The best way to clean a soapstone griddle is to put salt on it when you put it on the fire, rubbing the salt well over it and letting it remain on until ready to use. Of course, a soapstone griddle should not be greased.

To prevent corn meal from lumping when stirred into boiling water, moisten with cold water. I believe this was asked for some time ago.

NORA CREINA.

BETTER LUCK ANOTHER SEASON.

Dear Dame Durden:—I am rejoiced to learn by your very interesting letter in last issue of *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* that you were once again at your post and that you enjoyed your trip to the coast so much. I have been contemplating just such an outing for some time, thinking my health would be better for a change. I do love beautiful scenery and flowers so, that I am sure I would like the trip immensely, but those hundred acres of frozen wheat put the idea entirely out of reach at present, but we will hope for better luck another season.

When "Scripture Cake" was asked for, I thought of sending the recipe but was afraid we would be nearly killed with kind replies, as in the case of "Lemon Cheese;" but as it has not been sent in, and has again been asked for, will write it out and can



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assure our members it is good. I made it for our Christmas Cake last year, and will again this year. Dear me, I do not like to part with 1907; the time seems to fly so fast, and we have to realize when we see our locks being streaked with gray that the summer of life is passing and the autumn near at hand.

TO SETTLE AN ARGUMENT.

Dear Dame Durden:—I hope I'm not exceeding the bounds of the "Ingle Nook" when I ask for the following information with which to settle a friendly argument.

Kindly give the names of the sons and daughters of the Duke of Richmond, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and afterwards Governor-General of Canada in 1818 and who died Aug. 27, 1819. 2. Give the family surname.

Yours truly,

"DOUBLE EM."

(There is nothing beyond the bounds of this Ingle Nook that any Chatterer wants to know and that it is possible to find out. I am sorry to have kept you waiting so long before getting the friendly argument settled, but you have had my apologies sent in advance.

The sons and daughters of that Duke of Richmond were: (1) Charles, the 5th Duke who succeeded to the title in 1819. (2) John George. (3) Henry Adam. (4) William Pitt. (5) Frederick. (6) Sussex. (7) Arthur. (8) Mary. (9) Sarah. (10) Georgiana. (11) Jane. (12) Louisa Maddelena. (13) Charlotte. (14) Sophia-Georgiana. The family name was Lennox.

A CROUP CURE.

Dear Dame Durden:—Might I add a note re preserving wild plums in Manitoba? In scalding them add a "pinch" of soda as it takes the wild taste off nicely and then proceed in the usual way to preserve.

I also noticed about someone asking about vinegar making "mother." Mine begins to make mother from 3 months, but a great deal depends on the strength of the vinegar.

As it is coming on cold weather, and the little tots suffer from croup, might I send a recipe that will keep indefinitely Of course care must be used in administering. One egg and enough strong vinegar to cover. Let stand 24 hours when the shell will all be removed.

Take the eggs out and to the liquid add 2 teaspoons sugar. Put into a bottle and cork. When needed give one teaspoon.

GIP.

VINES FOR WESTERN HOME.

Dear Dame Durden:—Being a constant reader of the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* since I came to this country I take a great interest in all the advice you print for it is very useful. Will you kindly tell me what to do? I have a cow and one of her teats is hard to milk. I have to push it up like the calf does before I can get the least milk from her. Is there a remedy for it? If so, I would be very grateful for advice.

I have a log house 20 feet by 26 feet, and a kitchen attached 16 by 18 feet, and I cannot afford to have it sided just yet. Would you please tell me how I can get a thick clustering creeper to cover it so that it will look like our English homes that you had in your previous issues, and the name or where I can get it? By doing so you will greatly oblige. I trust I am not asking too much but I will try to send something on when I am more settled.

S. W.

(As only one teat is affected we would infer that the difficulty in milking is due to an obstruction in some part of the channel, or that the muscles inside the teat are too tense. If either of these is the cause a rather delicate operation is necessary and you would be better to fatten the cow and get an easier milker rather than risk affecting a cure by this means, for such an operation may result in a thickening at the point where the cut is made and your cow will be harder to milk than before. You might get some improvement by inserting a smooth hardwood plug for a few minutes before milking, being careful to scald and clean the pegs carefully after each insertion, or if the trouble is simply due to the cow "holding up" her milk, feeding at milking time may take her attention from the milker and make the operation easier.

There are some of our native vines that are hardy and yet make a good appearance, the best being the native Virginia Creeper, the native Bittersweet, and the wild Grape Vine. The wild Cucumber is fine during the summer if the seeds are sown in the fall. You could get information about other hardy vines, and the vines themselves by writing to the Buchanan Nurseries, St. Charles, Man.

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SCONES AND PANCAKES MADE FOR A QUEEN.

Dear Dame Durden:—I am sure you must think me very very rude and ungrateful for never having written long before this to acknowledge the recipes of gingerbread you so kindly supplied for me in the Ingle Nook some months ago, which I found very helpful; also Maid Marion's a week or two later. It was very kind of her. Will you kindly thank her through your columns for me? Each recipe comes in nicely and makes a little change. It is very nice to have the privilege of helping each other through your columns. There are many young beginners, like myself, I am sure, who are glad with any useful information to help us along life's pathway; and as cooking means so much towards the comfort of a home, it is nice to pass along through your columns as friend to friend the best and most tried recipes that we possess. I am sure the ADVOCATE has a wide spread circulation and therefore able to benefit many. "Hope", too, writes very encouraging and very cheering messages at times. I have heard many admire her nice letters, and say there is always something fresh for us to learn concerning some story from the Bible handed down to us these long, long years ago. I am afraid dear Dame Durden you will think this a poor letter. I should like to write more but this is now our busiest time, and one feels tired when the "daily round and common task is done." so I will draw to a close. Again thanking you,

SOMERSET LASS.

P. S. I will enclose recipe of real Scotch scones and pancakes. They were given to me by a friend who used to make them for her late Majesty's afternoon-tea when in the Highlands.

S. L.

(It has been a pleasant surprise to me to see how the interest in the Ingle Nook has kept up among our company during the harvest season. Usually there is a falling off in the busiest time, when the days are so crowded that there seems no time for reading and less for writing, but this year the decrease has been imperceptible. The friendly feeling and desire to help one another displayed in our own little corner helps to keep one's faith in human nature whole and sweet.—D. D.)

TRANSPLANTING CURRANTS.

Dear Dame Durden.—I am just longing for a cosy corner in your Ingle Nook. I take a real interest in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, specially in the Ingle Nook, Children's Corner and Quiet Hour. Before I tell you my troubles I must congratulate you on your good fortune in getting such a grand time off and most sincerely hope you will find real pleasure in your well-earned holiday.

We have come West and have a quantity of currant and gooseberry bushes. The fruit of the currant bushes was the finest I ever saw; but they want pruning very badly and some will have to be transplanted. Could anyone tell me the proper time to do the work? I always thought Autumn was the time when the sap goes into the roots, but have been told that spring is the time to transplant in the West. I should have thought this would have been detrimental to the fruit crop for that season. I should be very thankful for advise.

I am wanting to make mustard pickles and our papers were left behind when we came here but I think it is in Nov. 1st or 7th, 1905. Should be so glad to have it again. it is so very good.

WISHFUL-TO-LEARN.

(Your kindly wishes for my holiday were all realized. It was a splendid one.

The currant bushes should be transplanted in the spring, as early as possible after the frost has gone. When this is done in the fall, it must be done very early so that the plant may grow used to its changed conditions before the cold weather comes. But the spring is the most satisfactory time in the West.

The mustard pickle recipe will be found in our recipe column.—D. D.)

SELECTED RECIPES.

Cranberry and Apple.—Stew six quartered cored sweet apples until thoroughly done. Stew one pint cranberries until cooked. Then mix and add two cups of sugar, letting the mixture come slowly to a boil, stirring constantly.

Orange Fritters.—Beat the yolks of four eggs with four tablespoons of sugar until thick and creamy; add the juice of half a lemon and just enough flour to thicken to a soft batter; whip the whites stiff and add, then dip in slices of orange cut rather thick, one at a time; coat thoroughly with the batter, lift with a wire spoon and fry in a nice brown hot butter or olive oil; sprinkle pulverized sugar on top.

Vermicelli with Tomatoes.—Cook half a cup of vermicelli (or macaroni) in boiling salted water until tender. Drain and rinse in cold water. Let half a can of tomatoes, a scant half-teaspoon of salt, half a green pepper, cut into fine shreds, and a grating of onion, crushed a little, all simmer together over the fire about half an hour. Then remove the onion and add the vermicelli, two tablespoons of butter, and, if desired, one-fourth cup of grated cheese. Serve as soon as the cheese is melted.

Scripture Cake.—One and a half cup of butter; 2 cups of brown sugar; 2 cup figs; 2 cups raisins; 1 cup almonds; 2 tablespoons honey; 6 eggs; ½ cup milk; ½ teaspoon salt; 4 cups flour; 2 teaspoons baking powder. Beat well together, and bake slowly. (Sent by "Puss.")

Devil's Cake.—One cup brown sugar; ½ cup butter; ½ cup sweet milk; 2 eggs; 1 teaspoon soda; 2 cups flour.

Cream part.—1 cup grated chocolate; ½ cup sweet milk; ½ cup brown sugar; ½ teaspoon vanilla. Cook cream part until smooth, let cool and stir into cake the last thing. Cook in layers.

Chocolate Icing.—One cup granulated sugar; ½ cup of chocolate grated; water to dissolve. Cook, then beat in whites of 2 eggs. Sprinkle cracked nuts on icing between layers. (Sent by "Nora Creina.")

Carrot Pudding.—One and a half cups flour, one cup of sugar, one cup suet chopped fine, one cup grated raw potatoes, one cup grated raw carrots, one teaspoon soda dissolved in a little warm water, one cup each of raisins and currents. Steam steadily for three hours. This makes an excellent Christmas pudding, and is much more economical and wholesome than the orthodox plum pudding.

Spiced Beef.—Take a piece of the round, rump or thick flank of beef weighing about ten pounds and rub it thoroughly with half pound of coarse sugar and leave it for two days. Pound finely together a large teaspoon of mace the same of freshly ground black pepper, two teaspoons of ground cloves, half a teaspoon cayenne, a small nutmeg grated, not quite one ounce of saltpetre and two ounces of juniper berries. Mix these all well together with a little sugar and rub it thoroughly into the beef, allowing it to stand once more for three days. At the end of this time add half pound of fine salt to the pickle and rub and turn the beef daily for twelve days. After which it can be either hung up and left to dry like a tongue, or else it can be used at once. To cook it, after hanging, and drying, wash it, without however, allowing it to soak and fasten it neatly into shape with broad tapes, place it in a pan, which will just hold it comfortably, together with one and one half pints of good beef stock, one small onion, two large carrots, and a bunch of herbs, (these should be added after the stock has come to a boil and been thoroughly skimmed), then allow it all to come once more to the boil, draw the pan to the side of the fire, and simmer gently for four and a half hours. Lift out the meat when cooked, place in a large earthenware pan, pour the liquid over it, and leave until cool. When cool place between two plates, set a heavy weight on top, leave until perfectly cold, wipe it over with a warm cloth, strain the gravy, boil it up till reduced, add one half ounce of gelatine to the half pint of liquor and use it for glazing the beef.

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CHILDREN'S CORNER

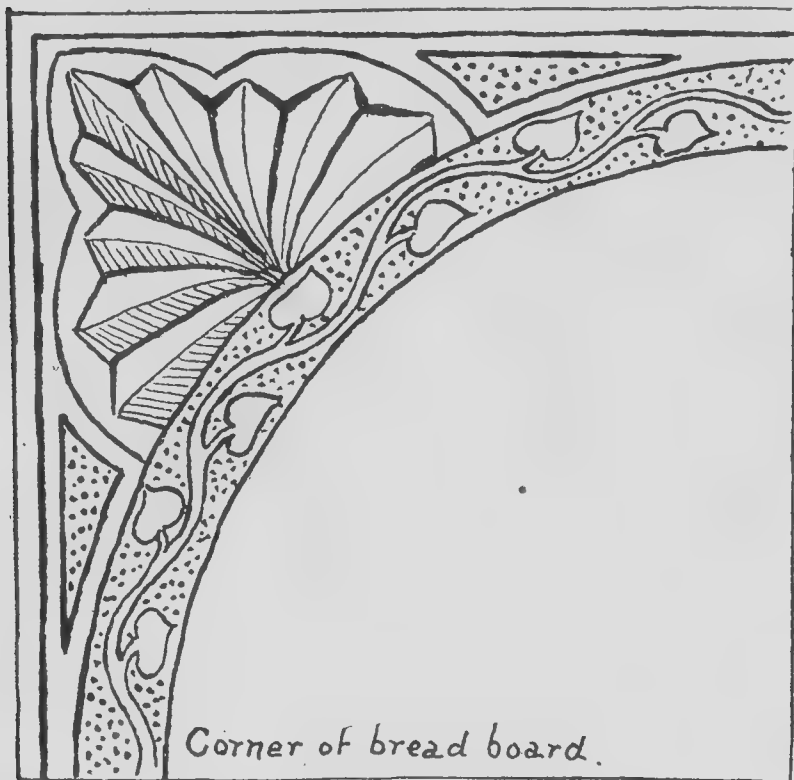
A WORD TO THE ARTISTS.

Dear Boys and Girls:—Some of you have been sending in drawings, and very good drawings too,—but they can not be reproduced in the paper because they are not done on the right kind of paper with the right kind of ink. Linen paper, unruled, and Indian ink put on with a fine steel pen are what you need. Coax someone to give you the ink for Christmas and then you can draw pictures galore.

Willie Harris, Ross Livingstone, Amy Ebbutt, Flossie Watson, and some others have sent in very good draw-

Girls can think of many things to make because they can use the needle and so fashion all kinds of dainty garments, cushions, embroidered collars, and hundreds of other things,—but what about the boys? Well, most boys have a knife and are fond of using it, but how many know how much can be done with it?

Did you ever think of making a bread-board, a key rack, teapot stand, or of carving a piece of wood to have hooks or pegs added to it and to be used for a hat or clothes rack? The bread board that I am using daily is made of a piece of birch board that



Corner of bread board.

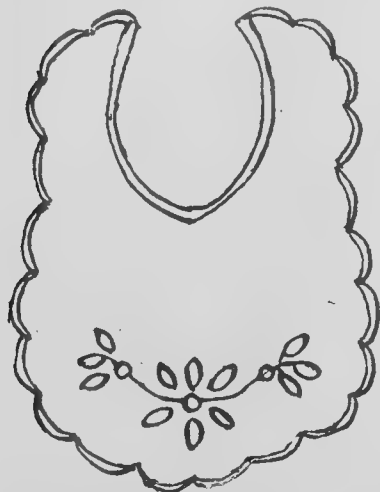
A XMAS PRESENT BOYS CAN MAKE.

ings, but none of them could be used because the ink was not of the right kind. Gladys Neatesent a very pretty photograph, that her father took, but it got broken in the mail, which was a pity. I hope somebody is going to write a real nice long interesting letter for the Christmas Number. Is it you?

COUSIN DOROTHY.

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT BOYS CAN MAKE.

How many boys and girls (and older people,) are planning their Christmas presents? A present that shows the thought and patient labor of the giver is worth so much more than one bought in any store.



EMBROIDERED LINEN BIB.

Line this bib with a piece of white cotton basted down before beginning the work, and then work through both cotton and linen.

was left over when a new wagon box was made. It is 12 inches square. A 10½ inch circle was drawn, taking the middle of the board as the centre. From the line of the circle to the edge of the board was slightly bevelled with the draw knife.

If you can get a small v-shaped chisel, so much the better, if not, the simple pattern I am describing can be done with a knife. The line of the circle as well as the line that runs round the board and round the curved pattern is just a little narrow bit cut out. When that is done be careful to have the deepest cuts marked dark on your drawing so as to avoid cutting deep where you don't intend to.

When you have the pattern drawn on the board, and are ready to begin carving the corners, first cut round the outside of the pattern so that the wood won't split any further when you come to cut out each piece. The little dots in the side bits are made with a punch or dull nail and hammer. The inside border of leaves isn't on my board and can be left out. My board was done by a man when he was laid up in the house with a sore foot, and was the first bit of carving he ever did. Since then, on wet days, he has done three others. One has the border of leaves in the circle. The leaves are just flat the background cut out and punched.

A great many patterns can be cut this way, by just leaving the design flat and cutting out the background from about a 16th to an 8th of an inch, the depth depending on the size of the pattern and what it is to be used for. A bit of sand paper is useful to smooth any very rough places, but don't use it too much or your work will lose its character.

E. BAYLIS LYS.

\$1.00 per Acre

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A choice 10-acre lot

At ROBSON

the cream of the

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Have you seen our new booklet

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Now is time to obtain a Splendid Xmas Gift for your Boy or Girl. We are offering Watches, Ladies' and Gents' Sizes, Razors, Knives, Books, &c., for obtaining us one, two, three, or four New Subscribers.

CARMICHAEL

(Continued from page 1755).

for the privilege, I went and sat down quite close to him.

In a moment or so he put his arm around me, looking down into my face. "So ye're scared o' storms, little Gipsy," he said.

I answered him nothing, but, a louder crash sounding, hid my face against his shoulder.

For an instant his arm tightened about me, then he lifted me on to his knee and drew my face close to his neck, smoothing my hair with his great hand, and calling me, in a voice little more than a murmur his "poor little girl."

Very strange it seemed to be lying thus in Henry Carmichael's arms, and yet, never had I felt so sweet a sense of protection. The lightning might flash and the thunder roll if it would; I felt very safe, and quite happy, and presently I was able to look out through the open door and watch the fields lit up by the great flash-lights, and anon, drenched by the big drops which were now falling in a heavy shower and pattering with a great noise on the roof. What a soothing power there was in the rain! The lightning seemed like the flash of an enemy's sword, and the thunder like the roar of a beast of prey; but the rain which always seemed to break the force of the storm, was like a good friend who came to tell one that all was well. And what music there was in its pattering on the roof of the shed! Music different, yet akin to the gurgle of streams, the rustling of grass, the murmur of pine trees, and all the soft wild sounds one might love.

So satisfied did I become in listening to it, indeed, that presently I looked up into Henry Carmichael's face and smiled.

"That's more like the thing," he said, giving me a little hug. Then, with a sly smile, "D'ye hate me yet?" "No," I said, and snuggled my face against him.

He said nothing more, but sat looking out of the door until the rain had ceased somewhat. Then he got up, still keeping me in his arms.

"I'll carry ye to the house," said he, "so ye'll not get yer feet wet."

I had never been in Carmichael's house before, but it seemed very pleasant. There was a bright fire in the stove, "boiling the kettle" for supper; and there were flowers in the window; and Dick's fat white cat was curled up very comfortably on a little work table beside which Mrs. Carmichael sat darning stockings.

"Dear heart, Hal," Mrs. Carmichael said to her husband, "where did you find the little waif?"

And then she held up her face to him to be kissed, and had to hear all about his finding me in the wood. After that, Minnie, the buxom servant girl, had to see that my feet were dry, and give me a cookie to eat, as I sat beside the stove, with Jap panting nervously beside my chair, evidently feeling much out of place and uncertain how to act.

I did not eat the cookie, but kept it in my hand, feeling rather foolish that such a great girl as I should be made such a baby of. But then, I reflected, Mrs. Carmichael wasn't used to little girls, and probably did not understand how to use them.

And besides, how could she possibly know that I was studying hygiene and grammar, and had got as far as Asia in the geography?

At all events she was very kind, and, notwithstanding her lameness looked very happy and very sweet as she sat there beside her husband, smiling at him and then at me as she talked in her clear even voice, and with a nicety of language not common to our women, with the exception of Miss Tring and the minister's wife.

Upon the whole I was rather sorry when, presently, Dick and Chris came in laden with rubbers and coat and umbrella for me, and I found that I must go home.

Shortly after arriving there my father came in, dripping wet from searching the woods for me. He had found the cows, but, in his anxiety, had left them there.

I was afraid he would not be pleased with me in consequence of my trip to Carmichael's but he said not a word

about it, and, emboldened, I ventured to say that Mr. Carmichael had been "real kind" to me.

My father put his hand very gently on my head.

"It was all right this time," he said, "but remember I don't want ye to go near Carmichael's again."

And then, without a word, he set off again, all dripping wet as he was, to bring the cows.

That night I thought more than ever about Henry Carmichael. Surely my father must be mistaken about him. Surely a man who could be so gentle to sheep, and who had spoken in such low tender tones to me, and had been so kind to Yorkie Dodd could not be all bad! Chris, too, had said that he was a "good sort," and had not Chris as good a chance of judging as my father? Of course the mystery of the stolen timber was not yet cleared up, but then might there not be some other explanation of it, as when we blamed Choddy Torrance for hooking Teddy Hall's pencil with a rubber on, and afterward found out that little Jack Skinner, whom nobody would have accused of such a thing, had taken it.

At all events, Mr. Carmichael had been very kind to me, and I now knew that he would never hurt my father, and I would not be afraid of him again, never, never.

My father, too, had ordered me, without explanation, not to go to Carmichael's again. There seems to be a contrary cord in human nature which draws strongly toward that which is forbidden, and I was full enough of human nature. I would not go to Carmichael's, but—not seeing the act in the will—I would have as charitable thoughts of Henry Carmichael as I chose—and I would make it all up by playing with Dick, yes, just more than ever.

(To be continued).

Trade Notes.

FAMOUS INCUBATOR BREAKS ALL SELLING RECORDS. OVER 140,000 SOLD.

The year 1907 has been one of wonderful success for the "Sure Hatch" Incubator Company.

The output of "Sure Hatch" Incubators and Brooders was far in excess of any previous year, and with its splendid new factory, the largest in the world, the sales for the coming year will undoubtedly be on a still grander scale.

"Sure Hatch" Incubators and Brooders are used all over the world and have established the highest reputation for results.

The "Sure Hatch" Incubator is built of finest California Redwood, equipped with hot water Heating System made of indestructible Solid Copper, and its Heat Regulator is at the side instead of on top. Hence it is a convenient Table Top.

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This machine hatches every fertile egg and is so simple and easy to operate that no experience is needed. Thousands of men and women everywhere are making money raising chickens with "Sure Hatch" Incubators and Brooders. The Company has just issued a valuable Free Book on Poultry Profits that every one should read. You can get a copy by writing a postal to the Sure Hatch Incubator Company, Box 128, Fremont, Neb., or Dept. 128, Indianapolis, Ind.

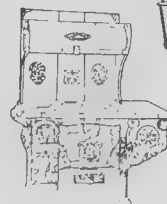
A TESTIMONY FROM THE GROWER of such a display of fruit, as is illustrated elsewhere in this issue of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, upon the suitability of a district for fruit growing should carry weight. Hon. Hyslop has purchased sixteen acres of land at Fruitvale from the Kootenay Orchard Association and gives it as his opinion that Fruitvale has the largest compact body of first class fruit land to be found in the whole district. There are great things in store for the fruit ranchers of Fruitvale.

New Stove Catalogue Now Ready

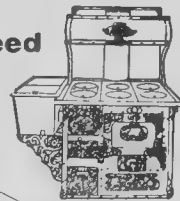
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The Best Stoves Made. Fuel Savers and Do Perfect Work

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Buy no stove until you have seen our wonderful stove offer. Our splendid patterns of economical stoves, costing little to buy and so constructed as to use the least possible fuel all told about in our

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We guarantee prompt and safe delivery and agree to take the stove back, pay freight both ways and return your money if you are not more than pleased with your purchase. Save \$1.00 on every purchase. Buy direct and save the dealer's profit. Every stove guaranteed and 30 days' Free Trial given. Write for New Catalogue, please.

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When you are looking for a climate without the extremes of temperature that the interior provinces are subjected to; when you have capital to invest in Real Estate, Buildings, Timber Limits, Mines, etc.; or if you are looking for an opening in business, this city, with a water frontage and harbor of the best on the Pacific Coast, with a townsite second to none, good water, low rate of taxation, educational facilities unsurpassed, where a high moral standard is maintained, offers to you the best opportunities for investment.

Come and see us or write to MARTINSON & Co. Real Estate, Investments, etc. North Vancouver, B.C.

Please mention the Farmer's Advocate when answering advertisements on this page

Benedick—That luminous paint is a splendid invention.

Singleton—What do you use it for?

Benedick—We paint the baby's face, so we can give him a drink in the night without lighting the gas.

—Calcutta Empire.

"It's charitable enough to believe," said Uncle Eben, "dat mistakes is

boun' to happen. But some folks do have a way of hurryin' 'em."

Little Willie—"Say, pa, what's the difference between a luxury and a necessity?"

Pa—"Marrying for love is a luxury, my son, while marrying for money is a necessity?"

PAYING CROPS

APPLES	yield on an average	\$350 to \$400	per acre
CHERRIES	" "	\$600 to \$700	" "
STRAWBERRIES	" "	\$500 to \$600	" "
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PEACHES	" "	\$500 to \$600	" "

Okanagan Centre

is in the heart of the Peach Belt, the pick of all the valley, and the soil, when irrigated, is specially suited for growing the finest Peaches, Strawberries and Grapes, besides other fruits and vegetables.

If you apply quickly you can buy this land in 5-acre lots and over at **\$125 to \$200 per acre.**

A 10-acre lot will cost you less than a good $\frac{1}{4}$ section on the prairies and yield \$5,000 to \$6,000 per acre.

Can you get as much for a Wheat Crop off 160 acres at even a Dollar?



The climate on the Okanagan is superb, the winters mild and the summers delightful.

Fishing and hunting are right at your door.

Communication is easy by lake steamer or wagon road, 18 miles to Vernon, and thence by rail a short distance to Sicamous Junction on the main line.

Irrigation by a properly planned and executed system will be ready by next spring.

There are already open a hotel and store with telephone; foundations for a church are laid and there is a resident minister on the townsite.

OKANAGAN CENTRE with its 6,000 acres will rapidly become the headquarters of the Fruit Industry of the valley.

Terms: 10% and the balance easy.

Maddock Bros. Ltd.

361 Main Street, Winnipeg

10 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

Head Office - - VERNON, B.C.

The Okanagan Valley

THE present time seems an opportune one to set forth as clearly and plainly as possible the peculiarities and characteristics of this great Valley, especially in view of the demand amongst eastern folk for orchard homes and the prominence given to the Okanagan by those who are profiting by the foresight and practical experience of the more venturesome pioneers in the raising of the fruits suited to the locality.

It is not easy to determine just where the Okanagan Valley properly begins and ends, but we may well include from Enderby in the north, some 23 miles from Sicamous Junction to Skaha Lake, formerly called Dog Lake in the South, near which the fruit division of Peachcliff is being opened up.

Here just as in almost any other district of British Columbia the natural conditions, soil, temperature etc., vary much within a comparatively small compass. The length of the valley, as defined above, is not more than 95 miles and the width is never greater than 15 or 20 miles, yet there is a great variation in lowest winter temperatures, apparently as much as 20 degrees, and the southern extremity claims to be two weeks ahead of the northern in its seasons. The snowfall from Enderby to Vernon, too, is considerably greater than further south whilst the soil changes from a rich dark brown in the former to the finest white silt, which looks at first sight most unpromising, but is evidently none the less of very exceptional value when properly irrigated.

The northern loam seldom needs the addition of moisture by artificial means and the silt is useless without it. On this account the latter lands are only capable of being turned to profitable account by the combined action of many owners of small lots and this combined effort is brought into play hind foremost, so to speak, by the real estate dealers who, having acquired

semi-arid, ranges which they have been until recent years.

Taking the districts in rotation, we have in the north Enderby, Armstrong and Vernon where the natural conditions are very similar. The soil is a rich, dark pliable loam, varying into stiff clay of a peaty nature here and there, with a subsoil of a thick clay bed. The mountain ranges on the east and west tower high above and the natural seepage from them supplies most of the needed moisture. Around Vernon are some bare open ranges on the lower hills, but a few miles to the north the surface of the wild lands is covered with birch, pine, cottonwood and other trees. The temperatures would appear to be very similar to those of the Kootenays, but the soil in the latter is more of a red loam. Both appear to be extremely fertile and it would be an impossible task to say which is the better. The low bottom lands bordering the Spallumcheen River seem not so suited for fruit trees as for such crops as cabbages, potatoes, celery and general field produce, but the highest parts yield very very fine apples. The Coldstream Ranch east of Vernon is of course noted all over and beyond Canada and a drive through these acres and acres of orchards makes one realize why their fame has spread so far. They are laid out and kept in the most perfect condition possible and are a sight not to be missed by a visitor to this country. Instances of great crops, amounting to four figures in value per acre, are quoted up and down all this part under consideration, whether the crop be apples, cabbages, onions or any produce suitable to the exact locality. Further south on the east shore, one comes to Okanagan Centre where Maddock Bros. have some 6000 acres subdivided, and a small army hurrying to completion an immense irrigation system with a series of reservoirs just above the turn-site and commanding practically every lot. The main pipe line extends some



REGATTA AT KELOWNA. RANCHERS IN THE OKANAGAN ENJOY A SAIL.

large semi-arid tracts and water rights on the commanding mountain lakes and streams, have spent thousands of dollars on the damming of these water supplies and the piping of it to their estates and distribution to each small plot.

The Okanagan, then, is very largely a valley particularly adapted to the plan of subdividing into small holdings and the purchasers of these pay prices much in advance of the original cost of the land, but the acres are worth the value placed on them, when one considers the figures demanded for similar lots across the border line and the fact that much of the soil and the climate are better suited to growing peaches than any other part of the Dominion and a large market exists within a few miles—in the North West Province. Without the large outlays by the real estate men nearly all these lands would have remained for an indefinite period the beautiful, but almost useless and

8 miles from a series of lakes on the mountains across the Wood Lake Valley which lies just to the east of their property. Already a hotel and a store are erected, several houses are up, a church is being built and a minister is in residence on the spot. The soil here is a silty deposit with much gravel intermixed and must be preeminently fitted for peaches and grapes whilst some of the higher lots at the east or back of the estate would do finely for apples and other fruits, and strawberries could be grown on any of these lots. An old German who has settled here held up his hands on his first arrival and said, "Ach! Goabes, grapes." He knew.

The only orchard in bearing here is on the adjoining Rainbow Ranch, but next year some 1000 acres are expected to be planted out by or for the various lot owners. To the east of Okanagan Centre lies the Wood Lake property. This is not strictly in the Okanagan valley, but is on the east side of Wood Lake and

A Different Plan

I have the choicest location in the famous

Okanagan Valley

for Peaches and Grapes.

The Cliff facing south reflects the sun and holds the heat at night.

per \$250 acre

Small lots to suit you

Cleared

PLANTED and

Irrigated

with fruits to suit you before you come in.

This year the Peach crop ran from \$1 to \$1250 per acre.

Apply

A. J. SMYTH

P. O. Box 6

Calgary, Alta.



PEACH CLIFF

1 mile east from

OKANAGAN FALLS

for all practical purposes may be included in this notice. A drive of some 13 miles from Vernon, along the Wiggins road (Vernon to Kelowna) is at present the only means of access, but a regular steamboat system with scows for freight is planned for next spring and the Government are now making a canal across the narrow neck of land called "The Railroad" which divides the two lakes. Just north of this strip of land is Mr. Lee's property called "Interlaken" and another isthmus owned by a gentleman from Wenatchee. The rancher says that he does not know yet whether the district will produce such fine fruit as the valley he has left, but he thinks it will approximate, very nearly, if managed as well, and the price of the Okanagan land is much less than that of similar lots across the border. Turning south from this ranch one passes right through the Wood Lake estate, which is roughly a parallelogram with one of its long sides fronting the lake and the other carrying the main irrigation ditch which commands every acre that is for sale. The lake frontage lots run right to the water's edge and the whole property has a fine natural slope facing west. The soil is a curious mixture between the rich dark loam of the north and the white silt of the south, and having a very excellent appearance from the fertility point of view. The surface is mostly covered with a short grass which has for many years been cropped by cattle and horses. Next in order one comes to Kelowna, still on the east shore of the main lake. This was one of the earliest, if not the earliest, points at which fruit began to be grown commercially. The town occupies a lakeside position near an old R. C. mission station which was established in the early days of British Columbian history. This mission station is on the old wagon road which runs north past Okanagan Centre through the Wood Lake and Long Lake Valley into Vernon.

Kelowna people have been probably the most enterprising of all along the valley and have assiduously pushed forward the claims of their district as a fruit growing centre. The merchants and others in the place evidently have a firm belief in the future of the place, for many are interested in the local land subdivisions, and nearly all the companies formed for the purpose of selling the small lots have reserved for their own use and planted, or are arranging to plant, a large orchard for themselves, thus eventually becoming growers of fruit after their role as real estate firms has passed away.

What the Coldstream ranch has been to Vernon the Stirling orchard of about 300 acres has been to Kelowna.

Situated at the end of the main street this property, called "Bankhead," greets one when starting for a drive up the valley at the back of the turn. After considerable delay Mr. Stirling has consented to subdivide his

estate and is now selling it through Messrs. Hewetson & Mantle in 10 acre lots. Some very fine land of a dark loam with occasional patches of clay and ridges of gravel and sand or silt extends for, it is said, 15 miles in a curve starting due east from Kelowna and bending gradually to due north. The lower or bottom land here does not seem to be at all suitable for peach culture, but the benches, where irrigated, should yield fine results in this line. Apples, pears, prunes, onions and tomatoes are the chief crops at present and excellent returns are made where the owners are careful and have the right varieties to suit the soil and location of their orchard. Some three miles up the valley, the Central Okanagan Land and Orchard Co. and the How Land Co. are selling 10 and 20 acre blocks which



OKANAGAN FALLS, OKANAGAN VALLEY, B. C.

look most attractive. These two firms are selling the land plowed ready for planting—a new departure in this valley—much of this land has been in till for several years. But, if the expectations of the Kelowna Tobacco Co. are realized, Kelowna seems destined to become famous as a tobacco-growing locality. The writer is personally not well acquainted with this branch of horticulture, but has obtained the following particulars from Mr. McLavish the secretary of the Tobacco Co.

1. Tobacco cannot be grown in a new district from imported seed direct, but the first crop from this seed is used to produce the marketable crop.

2. The acclimatized seed is sown in cold frames, and when the plants are about 1½ feet high they are transplanted to the field. The transplanting takes place in June and the soil must be readied by a previous cropping with clover the year before, a good deep plowing in the fall, a lighter plowing in the spring and a thorough irrigation

STOP

off at

ENDERBY, B.C.

One day devoted to inspection of this district will be well spent. First-class land can still be bought at nearer prairie prices, **because** no speculative boom has been started.

Enderby is at the north end of the Okanagan Valley, the second station from Sicamous Junction. Soil mostly rich loam with lighter patches in the higher parts.

Several fine farms could be picked up at half the prices prevailing further down this same valley. Don't throw money away.

JAMES MOWAT
ENDERBY, B. C.



The Land of the Big Red Apple

BUY a choice fruit and vegetable tract near Armstrong in the famous Okanagan Valley and make money easily and live comfortably in the **FINEST CLIMATE IN CANADA**. Short mild Winters, long Summers without frosts. No winter rain and mud. No bad storms, hail, or blizzards. Pure healthy mountain air, sunshine and water. Fine schools and churches. Highest cash prices paid for fruit, vegetables and all kinds of produce by the Farmers' Exchange and the Creamery.

Here the land is not controlled and sold at excessive prices by large land and irrigation companies, but is sold by the individual holder at its value. Prices of cleared land near town range from \$45.00 to \$100.00 an acre; wild land from \$15.00 to \$50.00 an acre.

When you visit British Columbia don't fail to visit Armstrong and see for yourself the advantages offered and in the meantime write for fine illustrated booklet and land list **FREE** for the asking.

FISHER & SAGE
ARMSTRONG, B. C.



TRANQUILLE RANCH IN THE OKANAGAN VALLEY
Recently sold to the Provincial Government for a Sanitarium site.

or soaking just before the young plants are bedded out. After the bedding out most careful and thorough cultivation is needed but no additional moisture.

3. In August the crop is ready for gathering and one gang proceeds to cut the leaves off and lay them on the ground in rows, a second gang follows and spits the stalks of the leaves on lathes of wood. The loaded lathes are then hung on specially fitted wagons, removed to the drying house and hung up at 6 to 10 inches distances. After some 8 to 12 weeks most of the moisture has evaporated, the leaves are roughly picked over by the farmer and "stripped," i.e. the stalks removed, and rolled in bundles of 15 to 30 lbs., in which state the crop is passed by him to the curers, who, at Kelowna, are the Tobacco Company. The curing process partakes of the nature of a sweating or fermentation during which the leaves are repeatedly sorted and re-sorted into grades, and the time occupied is 3 to 6 months.

No tobacco has been sold by the Kelowna Co. yet, but Mr. McTavish informed the writer that they have on hand the crop of about 20 acres of 1906 and 30 acres of 1907 growth. They pay about 11 cents per lb. for Conistock Spanish and 18 cents for Havana leaf. The yield per acre is said to be about 1200 lbs. of the Spanish and 900 lbs. of the Havana, making \$132 and \$162 per acre, respectively.

Asked if tobacco could be properly grown between the rows of orchard trees, Mr. McTavish said emphatically "Yes." It is claimed that the Kelowna soil is very well suited to tobacco growing and that the Havana varieties do well. If this be the case there is undoubtedly a big future before the locality. The writer is inclined to believe, however, that in order to reproduce the true Havana flavor the soil would need to be fertilised with some of the bacteria from the Cuban Island, for these bacteria act in the curing process like a ferment and play a most important part in the turning out of the finished product. It is, of course, just possible that the Kelowna soil may already be rich in these same bacteria,

but it is extremely unlikely. The absence of these small organisms will not prevent the production of tobacco but would affect the ultimate flavor.

Mr. Lewis Holman is the pioneer of the tobacco growing and has been experimenting for a number of years with varieties and modes of culture and we hope to publish shortly an article by him on the subject.

Peachland was subdivided originally by Mr. J. M. Robinson, who is said to be the first man to have utilized in this direction his powers of observation and to have taken note of the successful growth of peach trees in some of the gardens of the old cattle ranchers' homes. The surface of the ground is very much broken and the soil is a very light brown silt with a heavy admixture of gravel and stones. Being the first place to be planted with peach trees it was the first to ship this fruit commercially. This year there appear to have been produced about 20,000 boxes for export and of these the Peachland Canning Co., as their 1st year's work, have packed 3000 boxes. The Ranchers make about 75 cents to \$1.00 per box gross and the following appears to be a fair estimate of a tree's yield during its life. When planted in the orchard it is one year old (few use 2 year old trees) and the first crop is taken off when it is four years old (3 years in the orchard) though a few people let fruit come and ripen a year earlier, thereby considerably exhausting the trees. The first crop will yield about four boxes, the next 7 boxes, the next 8 followed by an increase of one box a year till the tree is 10 or 12 years of age; from 100 to 150 trees are planted per acre. After that it is believed that the trees will go on bearing until they are 20 or 30 years old, but this is purely hypothetical so far as the present lands on sale are concerned. The earliest or one of the earliest settlers at this point was Mr. John Gummow who came from Winnipeg where he continued for 2 or 3 years to work as a bricklayer and plasterer in the summer and devoted the winter months to cleaning and tending his 10 acre plot. His wife and family remained at Peachland during the summer to mind the new

Kelowna Fruit Lands

We have a large tract of perfectly level, clear fertile fruit lands, in the Okanagan Valley, which we are selling in 12 acre plots. The soil is extremely fertile, the choicest of fruit land, and has an unfailing water supply.

No stumps, no scrub, no stones, no swamps to drain, no hills to climb.

It is a place of ideal homes, having a mild, equable climate, wonderful scenery, beautiful lake.

Fruit growing is a highly profitable industry. The trees grow nice and clean, free from insect pests. No failure in crops, a sure crop of superior fruit every year, and an ever expanding market.

Good schools and churches, excellent people, and a live city of 1,200 inhabitants.

Buy a plot now and secure a delightful home, as well as a profitable investment. These lands are limited, and will rapidly rise in price.

Write us for particulars.

The

T. J. HOW, LAND Co., Ltd.
KELOWNA, B. C.

SPECIAL OFFER FOR THIS ISSUE

A 20-ACRE ORCHARD

White Wire Fenced

85 Peach Trees.. 3 varieties

56 Plum .. 3 ..

59 Prune .. 4 ..

85 Cherry .. 6 ..

543 Apple .. 11 ..

All 2½ Years Old

Unfailing system of irrigation by flume high pressure; domestic supply by separate pipe line installed 4 years ago. Land perfectly level.

Property of T. W. Stirling, Esq., President Kelowna Land and Orchard Co., late President B.C. Fruit Growers' Association.

Price \$225 per acre; ⅓ cash, balance in 1 and 2 years, interest 6%.

Mr. Stirling will take care of the property until purchaser is ready to take possession.

We will give a three weeks option for \$200 to the first application received.

HEWETSON & MANTLE

KELOWNA, B. C.



WOOD LAKE

The best proposition in irrigated fruit lands in British Columbia.

Lake frontage lots at \$200 per acre, others at less according to position.

Best soil, best location, best system of irrigation (the rancher's own the whole system and thereby pay the cost of upkeep).

BEST VALUE

Sheltered from north and east winds.

Apply

H. P. LEE, VERNON
B. C.

FREE TRIP

to the
Okanagan Valley
Canada's California

To all who buy a Ten-Acre Fruit Farm

COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF, and when you are satisfied that this is one of the soundest and most profitable investments, and in a most delightful place to live, select one or more of our Ten-Acre Fruit Farms, and we will sell it to you on easy terms and deduct the price paid for your ticket from your first payment.

Tickets to be purchased December 2, 3, 4, 17, 18 and 19, 1907, or January 4, 5, 6, 22, 23, 24, 1908, when the C. P. R. will sell round trip tickets at single fare, plus \$2.00.

We also plant and care for orchards until they come into bearing, and, if desired, will sell the land at a stated price per acre, on easy terms, and agree with the purchaser to plant same with any kind of fruit, looking after the orchard for four years without any further charge.

Write for further particulars to

THOMAS BULMAN

Mission Valley, KELOWNA, B.C.



Eastern Canada Excursions

Low Round Trip Rates to
**Ontario, Quebec and
Maritime Provinces**

Tickets on sale Dec. 1 to Dec. 31, inclusive, good to return within three months.

Tickets issued in connection Atlantic Steamship Business will be on sale from Nov. 23, and limited to five months from date of issue.

Finest Equipment. Standard First-class Sleeping and Tourist Cars on all Through Trains.

Two Through Express Trains Daily

Apply to nearest C.P.R. Agent for full information.

home and look after the trees. Mr. Gummow now has a nice home and a comfortable living. Mr. Seth Davidson is another notable, having at the age of 61, 2½ years ago, bought 2 acres on the bluff above the landing and set to work to lay it out in terraces and plant trees of numerous kinds, flowers and vegetables. His little ranch is, all things considered, a wonderful work and keeps him hustling year in year out to increase its beauty and its profit.

At the age of 64 Mr. Davidson is now contemplating the building with his own hands of a new cottage and already he is busy preparing the ground and the timbers and has a pile of stones ready to hand. His plan of culture seems thoroughly sensible; he sowed oats and alfalfa, cut the first crop and used it as a mulch at the foot of the trees to keep off the scorching sun rays in summer, throws the dried mulch under in the fall and now is top dressig with stable manure as a winter protection and proposes to dig this manure under in the spring.

All the lots offered for sale at Peachland have been taken up and a thriving little community is fairly on its feet.

Summerland is a second Peachland but on a larger scale and the inland valleys and benches, which cannot be seen from the lake are a picture of the beneficent results of care and forethought on the part of the parent companies and the purchasers of the small plots. The Robinson Co. has here, too, sold out all its acres as has also Mr. Richie's Co., but some of the improved orchards change hands occasionally and Mr. Richie expects next year to be subdividing a larger estate farther south. The Summerland owners are mostly men of large means and include several well known men, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy being one. Their homes are nearly all built on beautiful lines and the orchards kept in "apple-pie" order.

Pentiction, the northernmost of the fruit localities under consideration, occupies very light silty benches and some dark rich bottom land which extends across the 4 niles from Okanagan Lake to the shores of Skaha (Dog) Lake. The parent company, originated by Messrs Thatford Bros., are by no means behind any of the rest in the upkeep of the orchard under their care and all look extremely healthy and promising. Except at the old homestead there appear to be no lots with bearing trees yet, for the subdivision is a recent one, though already every lot is sold or being negotiated for.

The demand for small fruit lots in the Okanagan, as in most districts, has been very great during the past two years and one is led to ponder as to what will happen when these thousands of acres are in bearing, as they will be in 6 or 8 year's time. The chief market for soft fruits is the North West and fortunately that is one which bids fair to expand as rapidly as the crop. In British Columbia, the apples and other harder fruits go at present to the North West and to England. Canneries, too, are being established at numerous points and will absorb large quantities of readily perishable produce, selling the canned article to the mining and lumber camps in British Columbia, the hardy Yukon and Northern or New British Columbia pioneers, to the



A Beautiful and Profitable Home at Summerland B.C.

The original lots have been nearly

ALL SOLD OUT

But these beautiful orchard homes can occasionally be bought at a fair figure. Write and see if there is one to suit you now.

A NEW SUB-DIVISION

will be on the market next year and this will prove

THE BEST YET

Location on the west shore of Skaha (Dog) Lake, south of Pentiction. There will be 4,000 acres to choose from. Soil and climate unbeatable.

ENQUIRIES INVITED

JAMES RITCHIE
SUMMERLAND, B.C.

The Warmest Spot in B. C. The Heart of the Peach Belt

Beautiful homes and bearing orchards.

EASY TERMS—They pay for themselves.

160 acres fine irrigated fruit land, \$1,200; also 40 acres and house on lake front, partly cleared and ready for planting, price \$1,100. When you buy, buy right. Save money—send for my list.

JAMES BROOKS
Fruit Orchard Specialist, Peachland, B.C.

FRUIT LANDS READY TO PLANT

10 & 12 Acre Blocks

We Guarantee

1. Every acre is good soil, fit for profitable fruit raising.
2. Every acre is cleared and plowed ready for planting. No extra charge to you for this.
3. Water will be on your lot by the commencement of the irrigation season, 1908.

If you can do better elsewhere don't trouble us. We know that you cannot equal, let alone better, our offer.

Kelowna exhibit took highest points for Fruit at the Provincial Exhibition, 1907.

Send \$25 per acre now and select your lot within 60 days.

Price \$200 per acre.

Terms: \$25 per acre cash; \$25 at 60 days, and balance in 1, 2 and 3 years.

**Central Okanagan Land
and Orchard Co.**
KELOWNA, B. C.



WANTS & FOR SALE

Advertisement will be inserted under this heading such as Farm Property, Help and Situations Wanted, and miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS—Two cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

FOR SALE—Italian Hees, L. J. Crowder, Portage La Prairie, Man. 18-12

YOUNG WOMAN wants position as housekeeper, widower preferred, no objection to farm, fond of children. Box 488, Brandon, Man.

240-ACRE FARM to let; 200 acres ploughed ready for spring crops; 15 miles from Winnipeg. Box C, Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg. 4-12

WANTED—Competent Salesmen, latest accurate survey, entire Dominion. Protected territory, liberal commissions. Address Box 283, Hamilton, Ontario. 4-12

FARM HELP—Englishman wishes engagement as farm help in Manitoba. Twenty-four years of age, seven months' experience, handy horse-man. Apply, stating wage, etc., Box W, FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg.

FRUIT RANCH, Vernon, B.C., for Sale. 10 acres \$2,000 half cash. Part planted young trees, green-house, barn and shack. Owner obliged to leave. Apply, Albert Munckton, Vernon, B.C. 27-11

FROZEN WHEAT Wanted—Send sample and price in sacks, in car lots f.o.b., cars at your railway station. Address, Vassar Tanner, Broker, Winnipeg.

PUREBRED STOCK for immediate sale. Bronze Turkeys, splendid year-old gobbler. Brown Leghorn cockerels. Registered Berkshires, both sexes, all ages. Allan McEwen, Clearwater, Man. 27-11

A HUNDRED Firemen and Brakemen wanted on railroads in Winnipeg vicinity, to fill vacancies caused by promotions. Experience unnecessary. State age, height, weight. Firemen, \$100 monthly, become Engineers and earn \$200. Brakemen, \$75, becoming Conductors earn \$150. Name position preferred. Railway Association, Room 163—227 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Employment Headquarters for all Railroads. 4-12

VICTORIA, B.C.—A few 50 feet x 120 feet lots in beautiful situation for sale at \$300 each. Terms \$50 down and \$50 yearly at 6%. S. G. Featherston, Woodlands, Cedar Vale, near Victoria. t.f.

A REAL SNAP—160 acres of some of the best Fruit Land in B.C., will exchange part for good rental property partly improved. Investigate. Address—Owner, Malakwa, B.C. 27-11.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Four improved quarter sections land, from 15 to 30 acres broken, Dauphin district, which is known as the best wheat-growing district in Manitoba. Will sell for cash, part cash, or on crop payments, or exchange for horses, cattle or general store stock. McKinstry & Sons, Box 36, Dauphin, Man. t.f.

FOR SALE—British Columbia. Ranches, farms and fruit lands adjoining city of Kamloops; blocks of 10 acres up: river frontage; produces peaches, apricots, plums, grapes, melons, tomatoes which never fail to ripen; unlimited markets; terms easy. Apply Strutt & Nash, Kamloops, B.C.

WANTED YOUNG MEN

Brakeman, Fireman, Electric Motorman, Porters. Experience unnecessary. Name position; 100 positions open. Inter. Railway Inst., Dept S. Indianapolis.

POULTRY and EGGS

Rates—Two cents per word each insertion. Cash with order. No advertisement taken under fifty cents.

WANTED Milch Goats. For sale pure bred Plymouth Rock Cockerels. C. W. Chadwick, Kenora. 11-12

15—ONLY—15—Silver Wyandotte Cockerels; price from \$1.00 upwards. Ed. Brown, Boissevain, Man. 27-11

H. E. WABY, Holmfild, Man., breeder of Red-Cattle, Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, and S. C. Brown Leghorns. A few more grand cockerels for sale at farmers' prices to clear before cold weather. Our Leghorns win wherever shown.

AT MAW'S Poultry Farm, Parkdale Post Office near Winnipeg. Acclimatized utility breeds, turkeys, geese, ducks, chickens, incubators and poultry supplies. Large catalog mailed free. 4-2

BARRED ROCKS and S. C. White Leghorns.—We have a number of cockerels, pullets and hens of both breeds to dispose of at once. The first buyers will get the pick. Don't delay. Write at once. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man.

For Sale **LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES**, six weeks old and up, Pedigrees registered; also Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels and Mammoth Pekin Drakes. T. E. BOWMAN, High River, Alta

Breeders' Directory

Breeder's name, post-office address, class of stock kept, will be inserted under this heading at \$4.00 per line per year. Terms cash strictly in advance. No card to be less than two lines or more than three lines.

POPLAR GROVE HEREFORDS, A number of young cows, heifers, and bulls now for sale from this famous herd at low prices. J. E. Marples, Deleau, Man. Buff Orpington Eggs. T.F.

A. & J. MORRISON, Glen Ross Farm, Homewood, Man., Clydesdales and Shorthorns. 18-11

JAMES WILSON, Grand View Stock Farm, Innisfail, Alta.,—Breeder of Shorthorns. 13-6

A. J. MACKAY, Wa-Wa-Dell Farm, Macdonald, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Leicester sheep. 7-8

MERRYFIELD FARM, Fairview, Thos. Brooks, breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Box 134, Penne, Sask. 30-10

CLYDESDALES, Shorthorns and Tamworths, T. E. M. Banting & Sons, Banting P. O. Man. Phone 85, Wawanesa. Exchange.

STRONSA STOCK FARM—Well-bred and carefully selected Shorthorns and Berkshires David Allison, Roland, Man. 13-11

SHEPHERD PONIES and Hereford Cattle, finest in Canada. Write or come and see them. J. E. Marples, Poplar Grove Farm, Deleau, Man. T.F.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield P. O. Ont.—Breeder of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester sheep and Shire horses. T.F.

R. A. & J. A. WATT, Salem, Elora Station, G.T. and O. N. R.—Champion herd of Toronto and New York State Fairs, 1905, also Grand Champion females, including both Senior and Junior Honors at both fairs. Write your wants. 31-12

BROWNE BROS., Ellsboro, Assa.—Breeder of Polled Angus cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock of both for sale 13-3

BERKSHIRES—Gold Medal Herd, Neepawa, Manitoba. Address, J. A. McGill. 24-4

WOODMERE FARM—Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Yorkshires. Pigs at 8 weeks, f. o. b. Neepawa, \$8 apiece. S. Benson. 24-4

GEORGE LITTLE, Neepawa, Man.—Shorthorns of best Scotch type. 24-4

CLYDESDALES—a choice collection of breeding stock always available. Jas. Burnett, Napinka, Man. 30-1

ASHCROFT, W. H. NESBITT, Roland, Man. Clyde and Hackney mares and Stallions, work horses in car-lots, Ayrshires. Our motto, Live and let Live. 6-2

D. SMITH, Gladstone, Man., Shires, Jerseys and Shorthorns. Yorkshire Hogs and Pekin Ducks.

BEN MORE reg. Jersey herd—P. W. Reid, proprietor. Enquiries solicited. Hill, P.O., Vancouver Is., B.C.

A. D. McDONALD, Sunny Side Farm, Napinka, Man. Berkshires and Yorkshires from prize winning stock: all ages; write for particulars.

J. R. McRAE, Neepawa, Breeder of white Wyandottes. Prize winning birds and utility stock; also eggs.

Lost, Strayed or Impounded

This department is for the benefit of paid-up subscribers to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, each of whom is entitled to one free insertion of a notice not exceeding five lines. Notices exceeding five lines will be charged two cents per word for each additional word, payable in advance.

STRAYED—2 Cows, one light red and one dark red; horns cut; hobbles on one. Information leading to recovery will be suitably rewarded. Left home Nov. 2nd, from township 43, sec. 10, range 8. Address, Albro E. Henry, Hardisty, Alberta. 20-11

Northwest Provinces and to the rapidly increasing city population of Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster.

Communication on the main lake is by an excellent service of C. P. R. steamboats which call daily at the landings on up and down trips for mail, freight and passengers between Penticton in the south and Okanagan Landing whence the branch line runs via Vernon, Armstrong and Enderby to connect with the main route at Sicamous Junction. New lines are projected from Vernon to Midway near the Eastern shore and from Penticton to Keremeos to connect with the American line at that point, thus adding greatly to the facilities which are at present sufficient for the needs of the valley.

At the southernmost extremity of the country under consideration lies a tract of land called Peachcliff, one mile east from Okanagan Falls. The situation

here is distinct from most others in that the subdivision extends along the foot of a cliff with a south aspect. The soil here, too, is a sandy loam and the large yield per acre from old peach trees speaks eloquently as to its suitability for this class of fruit culture. Portions of the surface are covered with timber of no great size, but Mr. Smyth is selling these lots cleared and planted with trees so that the question of clearing does not need consideration by the purchaser. At Okanagan Falls a considerable water power could be developed as the district becomes populated and the C. P. R. have a line contemplated from midway past the Falls to Penticton, there linking up with a second route to the coast, via Princeton. There is a stage connection with Penticton and Oroville, the latter being across the international boundary and fifty-two miles distant; this stage is said to have only been forced to use runners twice in the last two years, so small is the snowfall. Peachcliff is a spot for the culture of the more delicate fruits.

A few words of warning may not be out of place here, for this province which has suffered severely at the hands of unscrupulous wildcatters in the mining world, seems destined to suffer equally in the timber limit craze and might easily gain an unenviable reputation over its fruit raising propositions. Fruit raising is already an accomplished fact and is and will continue to be a profitable form of husbandry, but not to the man who thinks that he can sit still and watch the crops grow and ripen with his pipe in his mouth. A great deal of care and attention are essential to success and much reform is needed already in some main particulars. These are the supply of young stock, and the selection of varieties, whilst the packing and marketing will require all the skill and thought of persons who are capable of handling the produce in detail and in large consignments. It is very noticeable in nearly every locality that the young trees are grown too much like a top pole with a bunch of foliage at the top. This form of tree affords the winds full opportunity to wreck it and is difficult and costly to gather the fruit from and to prune and spray. The first branch should be grown not more than 20 inches above the ground and should go in the direction from which the prevailing wind blows; it is less exposed thus to the winds' force and acts in a measure as a buffer for the branches above. The top bough, on the other hand, should be grown directly from the windy quarter.

In the selection of varieties each newcomer should, for his own as well as the community's good, plant the same sort as his neighbors. The celebrated American valleys are celebrated because they have paid special attention first to the selection of two or three varieties, next, produced that fruit in the highest state of perfection possible, and lastly graded and packed it with scrupulous care. In the packing and marketing the best results have been obtained by a combination of the ranchers into an association which receives all the fruit from the orchard direct, grades each grower's crop (crediting him according to grade) and packs the whole into number 1, 2 or 3 quality by the car load. The large dealers do not care to buy a few cases of many varieties but many cases of a few varieties and a better all round price is obtainable in this manner than any other.

Again, each locality of each main district should determine upon the fruit most suitable to it. In the Okanagan, for instance, the northern end is suited to apples, the middle varying from apples to pears, peaches or grapes and possibly tobacco and the southern end to peaches almost entirely, though the bottom lands of Penticton appear less suited to peaches than cherries or

apples. Tobacco at Kelowna is still I think, to be proved a commercial success, but if it proves all that is expected of it this should be one of its staple products. A few more words of warning to a prospective purchaser: Do not on any account decide before leaving your eastern home upon just exactly what you will grow in your orchard; you will probably choose the kind of fruit unsuitable and do not know the right varieties until you know your precise location.

Do not expect to start in making a fortune right off; indeed it is only the hard worker and the man who has the good sense to take the advice of the older settled neighbors that makes a success at all of this business. Unless you are wealthy enough to treat the whole affair as a toy or hobby, regard orchard as carefully as you would the starting of a store in your own town—you would, before doing this latter, carefully weigh up the chance as to whether a particular site would be most suited to a drug store or hardware—treat the orchard proposition as a business one. But if you are already well versed in the growing of a particular commodity, be it potatoes, cabbages, celery or cherries, hunt high and low for the best soil and location for that crop. Many of the most successful men of all in British Columbia have acted on this plan and have spent many months in looking around before they finally bought any land and, when they did start, they grew car loads of one or two kinds only. Nearly all the figures published yet have shown only the gross revenue obtainable (or thought to be obtainable). Do not forget the contra side which consists of your own or hired labor or both, spraying, pruning, propping overladen branches, picking and, where no central packing is done, packing and marketing, also the maintenance of fencing and implements and keep of a horse or hire of same. The Penticton people had an easy proposition and reckon \$30 to \$50 an acre the first year for clearing, breaking, planting and subsequent cultivation and \$20 to \$30 per annum per acre afterwards until the orchard is in bearing. No reliable figures are yet obtainable* as to the cost after bearing commences, but labor is not plentiful and the best seems to be Chinese: the Chinamen gets \$30 a month and board or \$2 to \$3 a day for short time engagement, and he looks well.

“Where have you been, Sam?”
“I’ve been up to ma two ears in work, sah.”
“Up to your two ears in work?”
“Yes, sah.”
“What doing, Sam?”
“Eatin’ a watah-mellion, sah!”

HIS CHOICE.
(The Bohemian.)

“Now, Patsy, if it should come to a real issue which would you rather lose—your money or your life?”
“Me loife, begorra. Oi’m savin’ me money for me ould age.”

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

CRIPPLED HOG.

Will you kindly tell me what is the matter with one seven months old pig. He seems stiff in the hind quarters, his hair is coarse and the skin dark as if the blood did not circulate properly. Eats well. Is fed on shorts and refuse from the house, has a good pen and plenty of room to run about. Has not been hurt.

Sask.

J. H. J.

Ans.—The crippled condition is most likely due to indigestion brought on by over feeding and lack of outdoor exercise. Dry, heating foods readily cause it. The treatment is to give more laxative food such as roots or



1000 MEN

Wanted as
Brakemen and Firemen

Salary
\$75 to \$150.

Study a few hours a day for eight to ten weeks, and we guarantee to assist you in getting a position on any railway in Canada. We teach and qualify you by mail. Write us for booklet and full particulars.

THE DOMINION RAILWAY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL
Dept C Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS.

Turns Bad Blood into Rich Red Blood.

No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing, and purifying properties.

Externally, heals Sores, Ulcers, Abscesses, and all Eruptions.

Internally, restores the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Blood to healthy action. If your appetite is poor, your energy gone, your ambition lost, B.B.B. will restore you to the full enjoyment of happy vigorous life.

COWAN'S Cake Icings are perfect

A child can use them they are all prepared, ready for use, eight different flavors.

Ask your Grocer for
COWAN'S CAKE ICINGS

Order To-Day



It's only about five weeks to Xmas, so that if you intend your gift to yourself or to any of your friends should be a Fur Garment of some kind, you should send to-day. Our stock is replete with everything possible in Furs. Send for Catalogue and Price List.

SPECIAL XMAS PRICES for all
Mail Orders

Hammond The Reliable Furrier Winnipeg

A GOOD HOUSEHOLD RECIPE.

The following has been found a most effective cure for all coughs, colds, bronchitis, or any affections of the throat and lungs, and gives great relief to the consumptive:

Take Syrup of Tolu 2 oz.
Extract Five Balsams 2 oz.
Syrup Wild Cherry Bark . . . 4 oz.
Dose: A dessertspoonful every three or four hours. Children in proportion.

greasy slops, or in extreme cases to give a couple of ounces of linseed oil, repeating the dose in 24 hours. It is not generally necessary to give medicine to a pig. We would advise turning him out or failing this, throw some earth along with a little charcoal into the pen and let him root renewed health out of it. It's generally all they need.

GETTING DEED.

Does the party selling land or the party buying pay for the surveying and deed?

Man.

J. C.

Ans.—The party buying land usually pays for the deed but it should be delivered over on the last payment on the land unless otherwise stated in the agreement. If the owner in this case does not supply the deed or make provision for its delivery the only course open is to bring suit for its recovery. Probably a solicitor's letter would be all that would be necessary.

TAX FOR GOVERNMENT DITCH.

How far on either side of a government constructed ditch can land be taxed for the benefit that the ditch is supposed to give? To the south of our land a ditch has been put through, the earth from which has been thrown upon the north side and if branch ditches were made from our land to the main ditch the water would run toward us. Should we be taxed for the ditch? How can we avoid the special tax?

Man.

P. N. P.

Ans.—In the Land Drainage Act of Manitoba are the words "the lands benefited" which are construed to mean "lands estimated to be benefited" and no decision of our courts has yet been given as to whether or not this interpretation is correct. The only way to settle the question is to protest the assessment or bring action to test the case. In that event it would be well to have branch drains showing the exact direction in which the water runs; certain it is if the bank of earth remains as it is little good will be done the land unless the bank is opened at intervals.

All lands which in the opinion of Government Surveyor will be benefited by the proposed drainage are liable to assessment irrespective of the distance which they are away from the drain.

MARKINGS OF LIGHT BRAHMAS.

Would you kindly give me through your paper the correct markings for Light Brahmas and oblige?

Sask.

R. G. B.

Ans.—Neck—Plumage, other than hackle, white; hackle, web white with solid, glossy black stripe extending down the middle of each feather, one half or more its length.

Back.—Surface color, white; cape black and white, except where saddle lingers take on the character of tail coverts, which if black in web and laced with white shall not be considered defective; undercolor either white, bluish-white or slate.

Body and Fluff.—Body, white, except under wings, white, bluish-white or slate; under-color white or bluish-white, fluff white; under-color white or bluish-white.

Wings.—Bows, white, except fronts, which may be partly black; primaries, black or nearly black with white edging on lower edge of lower web; secondaries, lower portion of lower web white, sufficient to secure a white wing bay, the whole extending around ends of feathers and lacing upper portion of upper web, this color growing wider in the shorter secondaries, the fine next to the body being white on surface when wing is folded; remainder of each secondary, black. Tail, black, sickle and coverts glossy greenish-black. Legs and toes, white; under color bluish white, shanks and toes, yellow. Toe-feathering white or white mottled with black.

These are color markings for the male.

HIRED FOR TWO MONTHS.

I hired a man for two months. He commenced work on the morning of the 9th of September.

When does this man's time expire?

Sask.

FARMER.

Ans.—On the night of November 8th.

When
Shipping
WHEAT



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Write for our book "Every Farmer's Form Filler," which we will send free if you state that you saw our Advertisement in the "Farmer's Advocate."

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Grain Commission

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Try us with your next shipment.

Randall, Gee & Mitchell

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Good Soil—Level Land—Easy Clearing

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There is ample water for irrigation, if necessary, and the district is well settled. Passenger trains each way daily from Nelson to Slocan City

Clear Title. Price from \$50 to \$85 per acre. Terms—one-fifth cash, balance in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, at 6% interest.

For further particulars apply to

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RAW FURS

We are going to make a specialty this season of Mink, Marten, Muskrat and Lynx, and want to handle them in large quantities, and to do this we expect to pay high prices for them. Give us a trial shipment. Write for our price lists. They are free. We buy all kinds of raw furs and hides and pay highest market price for same. **LA CROSSE WOOL & FUR CO., Dept 6, Exporters of Raw Furs, La Crosse, Wis.**

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The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in

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Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

FLAMING BROS., Chemists, 41 Church Street, Toronto Ontario

If you want **HEREFORD** blood in feeders that will graze you must have with the best. Shetlands and White Leghorns for sale. **JAS. BRAY, Portage la Prairie**

INSTANT COLIC CURE

For Colic, Inflammation or Scouring in Horses or Cattle.

GUARANTEED to relieve the worst cases in from 2 to 5 MINUTES.

\$1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5 prepaid.

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CLYDE DALES HACKNEYS

Some fine Stallions and Mares for Sale

Signal success throughout B. C. Enquiries invited

Thos. Mercer, Markdale, Ont.

SHORTHORNS

Ranchers and farmers need the reds, whites and roans, if you wish to breed the best and most profitable cattle. Can supply you with tip top stuff. Am offering one three-year old, six two-year-old and six yearling Shorthorn Bulls, also ten Cows and Heifers.

JOHN RAMSAY, Priddis, Alta.

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Shorthorns & Yorkshires

Will be seen at the leading Western Fairs this year.

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SHORTHORNS SHROPSHIRE
One yearling "Lavender" bull for sale

Younger bulls growing
All shearing rams and ewes sold
Will sell a few good ram lambs

JOHN DRYDEN & SON

Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R.

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Bellevue Herd of Yorkshires

FOR SALE at present, the champion boar (1906) "Cherry Grove Leader," winner of first prize at Winnipeg and Brandon Fairs 1907. "Prince II," champion boar at Brandon 1907. Both these boars got by the champion boar "Summer Hill Oak 17th." at Winnipeg 1905 and Brandon 1905-6. What better record do you want? Boars and sows, all ages, at reasonable prices. Order early if you want any. The best herd west of the Lakes in Yorkshire and Tamworth Swine

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SPECIALTIES: Business Cards, Invitation Cards, Artistic Circulars, Wedding Cards, Invoices, Memorandums and Receipt Books.

Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg
14-16 Princess Street

GOSSIP

The motor car nuisance is increasing so rapidly in England that farmers and county councils are protesting against the annoyance, the danger, the damage and the unblushing impudence of the motor traffic. The councils have just awakened to the fact that since the introduction of the motor the cost of repairing the roads has enormously increased; the farmers are withering under the general nuisance and danger, and yet the motorist in England is altogether too important and big an individual to be unceremoniously kicked out. The problem is what's to be done with him.

THE LONDON (ENGLAND) DAIRY SHOW.

At the annual dairy show, held at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, London, October 8th, 245 cows competed for the prizes in the inspection and two-day milk and butter tests, and, as an idea of the extent of the show and the variety of interests represented, we mention that the total number of entries amounted to 8,175, including goats, poultry, pigeons, cheese butter, hams, bread, honey, eggs, roots, etc.

winner in the registered Shorthorn class, by inspection, yielded, in the two days, 137.7 pounds milk, the average fat percentage being 3.07. In the class for Shorthorns not eligible for registry, Mr. Nelson's Daisy, whose picture is given in this issue, placed third in the inspection, was easily first in the test. She gave 120.06 pounds of milk in the two days, average test 6.3. In the one-day butter test, she made, from 61.02 pounds milk, 4.04 pounds butter—a remarkable record, indeed. The third-prize cow in the unregistered Shorthorn class, in the milking trial, gave 135.6 pounds milk in the two days; and in the butter test, 2 pounds 11 ounces butter in one day.

The Jerseys, while making a strong showing in the inspection classes, were not as strong in the milking and butter tests as usual at this show. The first-prize cow in the milking trial, Mr. J. H. Smith-Barry's Post Orbit, gave 78.4 pounds of milk, testing an average of 5.22 in the morning milkings, and 6.50 in the evenings. The third-prize cow gave 91 pounds milk, testing 4.02. In the butter test, the first-prize cow, Post Orbit, yielded 2 pounds 4½ ounces from 38 pounds of milk 182 days after calving. The second-prize cow made 2 pounds 9½ ounces butter from 40 pounds 11 ounces milk; ratio, pounds butter to pounds milk, 15.78. It is said that seldom have the inspection and the milking awards so often gone to the same animals, though, in the case of the



NANCY LEE AND BELLDOWNE
G. H. BRADSHAW AND TWO OF HIS THOROUGHBRED MARES.

The *Agricultural Gazette*, in its report of the cattle, says: "Year by year the number of Shorthorns entered for show increases, and upon the present occasion they were considerably in excess of former years; and, as if to demonstrate the dual-purpose character of the breed, the majority of the exhibits possessed all the typical features of the beef producer, whilst comparing favorably in the points indicative of dairy qualities with the purely milking breeds. Probably no better lot of dual-purpose cattle had ever before been seen at the dairy show, even those animals entered in the non-pedigree classes showing more breeding than in former years, very few, if any, of the nondescript, milking-machine type of animal being in evidence. In fact, so great was the merit in pedigree and non-pedigree cow classes that the judges gave an extra prize in both. The show of the breed was, in fact, an ocular demonstration of the increased attention that is now being paid to the pedigreed milking Shorthorn, which not only gives a satisfactory account of itself at a pail, but, when its milking capabilities are waning, will quickly put on the flesh essential to render it a remunerative beef-producer that will appeal to the butcher who will not be tempted by the cow that has left all her substance in the milk-pail."

In the milking trials, the twelve-year-old cow, Melody, the third-prize

cow making the best individual record, she was an exception, having been placed third in the inspection.

THE IMITATION OF HARD WOODS.

No set of men appreciate the seriousness of the timber supply question more than those engaged in the manufacture of furniture, and surely no manufacturers are better prepared than they to meet the condition of the lumber market. Furniture manufacturers have realized for some years that a pinch in the hardwood market is sure to come, and they have succeeded admirably in coping with the situation by the economical use of material by veneering and the successful imitation of the highest price hardwoods, at the same time keeping up the standard of their product.

During the last few years the great increase in the price of hardwoods used in the manufacture of furniture has created a strong demand for wood which can be used in imitation of high priced hardwoods.

For imitating mahogany, cherry was formerly used almost entirely; but the diminished supply and the increased price of this wood have led the manufacturers to seek a wood which would lend itself more readily to the stain than cherry and, at the same time, show the grain and hold the gloss.

In making imitation quartered oak, almost any wood can be used, since in

this case the original grain of the wood is first covered with a "filler," and then the quartering is printed on in dark ink by the impression of actual quartered oak rolls, or by a transfer from quartered oak prepared by special processes.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN SAXONY.

The small farms of Saxony have, says the United States Consular and Trade Reports, been cultivated in pretty nearly the same manner for generations. With a view to enlighten the peasants as to the latest results of scientific farming, the territory has been traversed by instructors, largely paid for by the Saxon Government. Many remote villages have been visited, public talks been given showing the benefits of the newest methods in various lines of farm work. Cattle-breeding Associations have been visited, and the formation of others planned; country fairs have been arranged and the traveling instructors have acted as business managers and judges, and distributed premiums. Fodder given to cattle has been inspected, and grazing lands as well, in order to give suggestions for bettering the nutrition and consequent development of the livestock.

Owing to the all-absorbing labor on the farm that leaves little opportunity for study, outside of elementary schooling, a course in bookkeeping has also been inaugurated in some places. Besides the lectures given in isolated localities, much information has been imparted individually in writing, as well as orally. Even the long-distance telephone has been used on some of the larger landed properties to ask important specific questions of the agricultural experts. There seems, accordingly, to be an awakening desire to get better results out of the land. More scientific dairying and poultry raising are urged and fish culture is encouraged in some places. Open-air lectures were given on fruit growing and many practical demonstrations were made in the upland orchards. Some farm literature was distributed through the country, but, compared with the vast range of helpful printed matter that the American farmer has at his disposal, the quantity and subjects seem indeed limited.

CHINESE EDUCATION.

There are no free schools in China, and if there were they would have no pupils. The poor people educate their own sons and daughters, and it does not take them long. When a boy can count up to ten, tell the difference between kinds of money, and can catch fish or snare a duck, he is thought to have all the education needed. When a girl can sew and wash dishes and tell the time of day by the clock she must ask for no more.

If one were to ask one thousand common Chinamen what other countries comprised the world, the answer would be that China was the whole show.

A WOLF'S FEAR OF IRON.

In the early days wolves were comparatively unsuspicious, and it was easy to trap or poison them. Then new knowledge, a better comprehension of the modern dangers, seemed to spread among the wolves. They learned how to detect and defy the traps and poison, and in some way the knowledge was passed from one to another, till all wolves were fully possessed of the information. How this is done is not easy to say. It is easier to prove that it is done. Few wolves ever get into a trap and out again, and thus they learn that a steel trap is a thing to be feared. And yet all wolves have the knowledge, as every trapper knows, and since they could not get it at first, they must have got it second-hand—that is, the information was communicated to them by others of their kind.

It is well known among hunters that a piece of iron is enough to protect any carcass from the wolves. If a deer or antelope has been shot and is to be left out overnight, all that is needed for its protection is an old horseshoe, a spur, or even any part of the hunter's dress. No wolf will go near such suspicious-looking or human tainted things. They will starve rather than approach the carcass so guarded.

From the manager of the International Live Stock Exposition to be held in Chicago, November 30th to December 6th, we learn that there have been entered 163 Percherons, 111 Clydesdales, 112 Shires, 46 Hackneys, 94 Belgians, 17 French Coachers, 63 Drafters in harness, 263 Shorthorns, 168 Aberdeen Angus, 183 Herefords, 109 Galloways, 113 Red Polls and large numbers of sheep and swine.

* * *

Swift and Co., of Chicago, have been buying cattle heavily in Alberta for some time past and at present have about 5,000 head purchased. The chief agent of the company, W. R. Tumley, says that Alberta cattle compare favorably with the best in the States, being more matured and better suited for packing than cattle from the middle West. Alberta farmers will no doubt hail with pleasure the advent of the Swift people into the buying market, especially in view of the fact that Pat Burns is reported as not very anxious to buy any more this fall. At the same time if the American's prices are no advancement on the prices that formerly prevailed, farmers will be little benefitted, and they are reported quite Burnsian in this respect. If Alberta cattle are equal or superior for packing purposes to anything produced in the middle Western States, which means they are the equal of anything in America, why is it that farmers are compelled to sell for about half what the American steer is sold for. Of course there is a heavy impost to be faced in taking this stock into the United States, but is that impost sufficient to account for all the difference that prevails between the market prices of American and Albertan steers? Anybody who has had any experience in the cattle business knows that it is not. Who is entitled to this difference and to whom does it go?

JAPANESE TRADE.

In view of the significance with which certain politicians have attempted to invest the Canadian trade with Japan, the report of Mr. Alex. McLean, the Canadian trade agent in that country, is interesting. Mr. McLean comments upon the apparent unreasonableness of the Canadian manufacturer to take advantage of this trade. While Japan expected an increase in the flour trade with Canada, he tells us the high prices of wheat and flour will have a tendency to retard the development of the trade. So it would appear that the Japanese trade will not offer a very large market for dollar wheat. Canadian exports to Japan for the first eight months of the present year fell off \$747,980 over the same period of last year. The total exports for that period were \$2,151,858. On the other hand, the imports of raw silk from Japan dropped from \$118,050 to \$15,378 and silk tissues from \$175,313 to \$145,800. The increased Japanese population in this country is no doubt responsible for an increase of \$79,278 in our importations of rice, which total \$180,719 for the first eight months of the year.

HOW A BOY IS TATTOOED.

Every Burman and Shan boy is tattooed from above the waist and below the knee. The color is blue, and represents dragons, griffins, and other fabulous animals, with scrolls, flowers, etc. In addition to this, among the Shans it is a common custom to have the back and breast tattooed. This must be a painful operation, to say the least. The boy is placed upon the ground and the figure to be tattooed is drawn in pigment upon the skin; then a friend takes a seat upon the small boy to keep him down and keep him still, and the tattooing commences. The instrument used is generally made out of a section of small bamboo, and inside this works a needle with a chisel-shaped point. The boy naturally howls a little during the operation, but it is a custom and each boy is proud of his tattooing and so keeps up a brave front.—WILLIAM C. GRIGGS, in "Odds and Ends from Pagoda Lands."

SAVE YOUR HORSE

BOG SPAVIN BONE SPAVIN RINGBONE CURB SPLINT POLL EVIL LAMENESS SWELLINGS SOFT BUNCHES

are CURED—leaving the horse sound as a dollar—by

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No matter what you have tried—nor how many veterinaries have failed—get KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE, use it as directed and it will give perfect results.

NOTRE DAME DES BOIS, P.Q., Sept. 20 '08.

"I am treating two horses—one with Spavin—the other, with Poll Evil. I am using Kendall's Spavin Cure and must say I find my horses much improved. I have used many remedies but find Kendall's The King Of All." GEO. BRODEUR.

It a bottle—6 for \$5. Our "Treatise On The Horse" will give you many a hint as to how to keep horses free from blemishes and lameness. Write for free copy.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VERMONT, U.S.A.



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12th STREET, (Box 483) BRANDON

MacMillan, Colquhoun & Beattie

Importers and Breeders of

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THE MOST FASHIONABLE STRAINS OF BREEDING ALWAYS ON HAND

JOHN A. TURNER, BALCREGGAN STOCK FARM, CALGARY, P.O. Box 472. 'Phone 221A Importer and Breeder of Clydesdales, Hackneys, Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep.

Will import another shipment of Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies as well as a few Hackneys in December. Orders carefully filled and satisfaction guaranteed. At prices defying competition, as sales speak for themselves. 37 Stallions Sold Since Jan. 1907; also 25 females (registered). Look for Exhibit at the Fairs. Business conducted personally. Anyone wanting a show Stallion or a Filly, can have a greater choice than in any other breeding establishment in Canada. Everyone welcome. Yearly home-bred stallions on hand at present as well as a few older ones.

GOLDEN WEST STOCK FARM

Clydesdales and Shorthorns

Stallions and mares of excellent breeding, of all ages, for sale

Also some choice young bulls fit for service and a number of cows and heifers of noted Scotch strains.

Many of them Leading Prize Winners at the big Western Fairs.

P. M. BREDT

Regina, Sask.

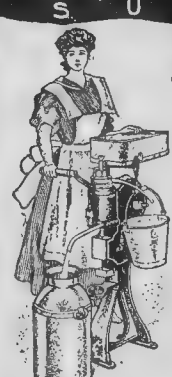
Rare Bargains in FAIRVIEW SHORTHORNS

I have more cattle than I have feed for, so am willing to sell a few, of both sexes, at prices I never expected to quote. The bulls are mostly young, or I can supply mature ones, the females are of different ages. All are cattle that a man only gets on bargain days. No trouble to quote prices or show the stock.

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Fairview, C. N. R. Station.

Garberry P. O., & C. P. R. Station



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Spells the key-word to the great popularity of the

U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR

SKIMS CLEANEST
Holds World's Record.

IS SIMPLEST
Two parts in the bowl.

WEARS LONGEST
Record proves it.

RUNS EASY
Users say so.

QUICKLY CLEANED
Parts few and simple.

LOW MILK CAN
Saves much lifting.

PERFECTLY SAFE
Gearing entirely enclosed.

SAVES THE MOST
Cream, time, work.

My U. S. is not out of order every week or two like my neighbors' who use other makes, ARE.

D. L. VanWorm.
Middleburgh, N.Y.

Dairymen choose the U. S. because they KNOW it can be depended upon to do the Best work ALL the time, and the Longest time, too.

May we explain to you why? Please send for complete illustrated book No.

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Bellows Falls, Vermont

SUFFERING WOMEN

who find life a burden, can have health and strength restored by the use of

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

The present generation of women and girls have more than their share of misery. With some it is nervousness and palpitation, with others weak, dizzy and fainting spells, while with others there is a general collapse of the system. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills tone up the nerves, strengthen the heart and make it beat strong and regular, create new red blood corpuscles, and impart that sense of buoyancy to the spirits that is the result of renewed mental and physical vigor.

Mrs. D. O. Donoghue, Orillia, Ont., writes: "For over a year I was troubled with nervousness and heart trouble. I decided to give Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills a trial, and after using five boxes I found I was completely cured. I always recommend them to my friends."

Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25. All dealers or The T. Milburn Co., Limited Toronto, Ont.

PREVENT BLACKLEG BLACKLEG VACCINE FREE

To introduce, we will send one 10-dose package (value \$1.00) of

CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS

"CALIFORNIA STOCKMEN'S FAVORITE"
Send our booklet on Blackleg and Anthrax FREE to each stockman who sends the names and addresses of 20 cattle-raisers. If you do not want Vaccine, send us your name and address on a post card and we will promptly send the booklet. It is up-to-date, valuable and interesting. Mention this paper. Address

THE CUTTER LABORATORY
BERKELEY, CAL.

Star Farm Shorthorns



Herd headed by the imported Cruickshank Bull, Allister, winner of championship at Prince Albert and Saskatoon. Herd also won twelve first and eleven second prizes, 1906. 3 Bulls that have won 1st and 2nd prizes Prince Albert and Saskatoon, for sale. Also Barred Plymouth Rocks.

Farm one mile from station.

R. W. Caswell,

SASKATOON, SASK.

Importer and Breeder of Scotch Shorthorns.

Free Veterinary Book

Be your own horse doctor. Book enables you to cure all the common ailments, curb, splint, spavin, lameness, etc. Prepared by the makers of

Tuttle's Elixir



The world's greatest horse remedy. \$100 reward for failure to cure above diseases where cure is possible. Write for the book. Postage 2c. TUTTLE'S ELIXIR CO., 66 Beverly St., Boston, Mass. Montreal: H. A. Tuttle, Mgr., 32 St. Gabriel St. Beware of all blisters; only temporary relief, if any. C. H. R. Crocker, South Farmington, Nova Scotia.

HANDS TERRIBLY CRACKED.

Mrs. Yellen of Portland says: "My hands were so sore and cracked that I could not put them near water. I seemed quite unable to get relief from anything I put on them until I tried Zam-Buk. It closed the big cracks, gave me ease, and in a very short time healed my hands completely."

Zam-Buk heals all skin injuries and diseases. Of all stores and druggists at 50 cents, or from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. Three boxes for \$1.25.

THE PART THAT WILLIE GETS.

When we have turkey (ain't it nice.
All cooked so fine and brown!)
My pa he cuts each one a slice
An' passes it aroun';
He gives to all of 'em (but me)
The part 'at they selec',
An' when I pass my plate, says he:
"Ah, Willie—here's the neck!"

May always says, "Oh, anything,"
But pa gives her the breast;
An' Uncle Joe he takes the wing
(The part I like the best);
An' gran'pa says: "Oh, I dunno,
I'll take a leg, I spec'";
An' Pa, all smiling, says: "Jes' so.
Come, Willie—here's the neck!"

When pa asks Susan what's her chice,
She says, "I'll have a thigh."
Then Brother George he gets his slice
With stuffin' piled up high,
An' so it goes until, oh, dear!
That turk is mos' a wreck,
When pa at last says: "Willie! Here!"
—And Willie gets the neck.

Now, I've been thinkin' quite a while,
(I hope it ain't no sin),
Jes' s'pos'n' turks went out o' style
An' other birds come in,
An' s'pos'n' 'stead o' turkey, pa
Had ostrich to dissec'
I wonder would he say, "Aha!"
Here, Willie—take the neck!"

—Puck

* * *

Many persons will be surprised to learn that the potato is used in France in the manufacture of imitation meerschaum pipes and "marble" billiard balls. After the potatoes are peeled they are kept for 36 hours in an 8 per cent solution of sulphuric acid. They are then dried and pressed hard enough for use in making pipes. Under strong pressure they become solid enough to be turned into billiard balls.

* * *

DO YOU REMEMBER?

Do you remember the drive we took
Years ago in the early fall,
When the moonlight lay like the visible
look
Of God, deep-brooding over all?

The prairie had broken into bloom
Of golden-rod, like a web unrolled,
And there wasn't a tree to cast its
gloom
Over all that lustrous sweep of gold.

Never a house for miles and miles,
Save our early castles, columns and
towers,
That rose in dimly magnificent piles
Above a foundation of moonlit
flowers.

We talked of our hopes and dreams, of
how hard
It was to live at the ideal height,
And our future was quite as thickly
starred
As the sky above us that shining
night.

Miles and miles through the loneliness,
A boy and a girl and a slow, slow
steed,
The young hearts fluttering to express
Their highest thought and their
deepest need.

No hill of hardship, no vale of despair,
But a golden plain and a golden sky.
We felt that life was thrillingly fair
And cared not to ask the reason why.

Ever so long ago—and we—
How have we drifted each from each?
Achievement's height, where we longed
to be,
Is all untraversed by smile or speech.

But still you remember that vanished
year,
When we rode alone in the smile of
God,
And all of our wealth on this mortal
sphere?

Was poetry, youth and goldenrod.
Miss ETHELWYN WETHERALD in
—The Varsity.

Biffkins—"Funny thing about wo-
men, isn't it?"
Miffkins—"Don't know. What's
funny about 'em?!"

Biffkins—"Why during the courtship
a woman will fight her relations for the
sake of the man she loves, but after
marriage she will work her husband for
the sake of her relations."

It has been said there has never been decided a case in which a native of Britain has been held to have lost his domicile of origin and to have established a domicile for the colonies. At the Edinburgh Court of Session, in a judgment delivered in a case where the Commissioners of Inland Revenue sued the trustee of a Scotch Ceylon merchant for legacy duty, it was said that the prevalence of lifelong colonial residence in the cases of immigrants to Canada and Australia raised a presumption of domicile which could not be disregarded in considering individual cases. In the case of settlers in a tropical country there was not the same presumption, but the evidence in this case was clear, and judgment was in favor of the trustee. The Scotsman remarks that it is well such decision should be established.

While the French are a race of hero worshippers, the ease with which they break their idols has just been illustrated by a popular vote taken by one of the Parisian papers as to who was the greatest Frenchman of the last century. Not so long ago the title of the "Grand Francis" seemed to be the exclusive possession of Ferdinand de Lesseps, the canal builder. But his name does not even appear on the list, the opening names of which will be a surprise to many. The votes for the leaders were as follows:

Pasteur.....	603,957 votes.
Victor Hugo.....	579,837 "
Gambetta.....	579,221 "
Napoleon I.....	543,011 "
Thiers.....	432,173 "

Evidently France is turning to humanitarian ideals rather than military genius.

—Free Press

He was an impecunious, seedy, out-at-the-elbows person, and the doctor, when he prescribed for him, knew better than to expect a fee.

"For the inflamed eyes," said the benevolent physician, "dissolve as much boracic acid as you could put on a ten-cent piece in half a glass of water."

"Thank you, doctor," murmured the patient, turning away. A moment later however, the office door was opened and the patient sidled in.

"Say, doc," said he, with an ingratiating smile, "where do I get the ten-cent piece?"

—Youth's Companion

"Now, my friends," said the candidate, making another effort to rouse the enthusiasm of his hearers, "what do we need in order to carry this country by the biggest majority in its history?"

The response was immediate and enthusiastic.

"Another candidate!" yelled the audience as one man.

The amateur theatrical performance was being discussed.

"You know that part of the new play where the man seizes the woman, forces her into the cupboard, and turns the key on her?"

"Yes."

"Well, last night a fellow in the audience applauded it so much that they had to put him out."

"I don't think there is anything to applaud about it."

"Yes, there was. It turned out that the fellow was the husband of the actress, and it was the first time he had ever seen anybody shut her up," was the cool reply.

A member of the Philadelphia Bar tells of a queer old character in Altona who for a long time was the Judge of a Police Court in that town.

On one occasion, during a session of his court, there was such an amount of conversation and laughter in the courtroom that his Honor became very angry and confused. Suddenly, in great wrath, he shouted:

"Silence, here! We have decided above a dozen cases this morning, and I haven't heard a word of one of them!"
—Harper's Weekly.

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and investors have made fortunes in Victoria real estate within the past year. Prices are going up rapidly, and there isn't a house to rent in the city. If you have a few dollars in the bank drawing 3%, let us invest it for you in Victoria real estate. It's absolutely safe and will make big profits for you. Maps of the city and all information cheerfully given.

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For all ills of the stomach

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are specially valuable, as they act almost immediately on the indigested food and carry it out of the stomach. These wonderful pills combine certain vegetable ingredients in exactly the right proportions to secure the best results, without doing violence to the delicate lining of the stomach.

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Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Boo Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be imitated. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

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describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes, and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.

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DIETETIC ETHICS.

Some things there be which are better combatted by ridicule than by argument, of which the following from Punch is a good example:—

(You can make a person good or bad, honest or dishonest, simply by seeking the right kind of diet.—BISHOP FALLOWS, of Chicago.

It was once understood, if a baby was good,

That, so far from deserving the credit, he,

Each little grace one might happen to trace

In his tiny white soul to heredity.

The converse, of course, had equivalent force;

If virtuous ways were too tame for him,

If he kicked in his crib and tore holes in his bib,

Bad ancestors must be to blame for him.

This creed had its day in the usual way,

Till some one invented another one, Which, of course, being new, very rapidly grew

Till every one scouted the other one; Environment next was the popular text—

A model of virtue a lad might be

If rescued in time from the purlieus of crime,

No matter how wicked his dad might be.

But science in vain made attempts to explain

The nature of vice and the laws of it;

She failed in her search; it was left to the church

To find the mysterious cause of it. Come, trainers of youth, hear the bishop's new truth!

This briefly will give you the sum of it: You may turn any brat into this, into that,

By what you may put in the tum of it.

Your virtue and vice—to be short and concise

Have diet alone for their origin.

If a babe's to emerge like a saint, I should urge

A plentiful pouring of porridge in.

A bantling should shrink from Welsh rabbit, I think,

Before say, his third anniversary,

While pickles and beer and red herring appear

To sap the morale of the nursery.

When a brat has eschewed every vice-forming food,

When tarts he no longer eats jam-mily.

When he sticks to boiled rice, he will never know vice,

Whatever the crimes of his family.

The state of the mind varies thus with the kind

Of one's food, and of course it will follow—

The particular blend of one's creed will depend

On what one is able to swallow.

Observing a passenger with the unlighted butt of a cigar in his fingers, the street car conductor requested him to put it out.

"It is out, you chump," responded the passenger.

"Pardon me," resumed the conductor, "if I have failed to make myself clear.

The condition to which I had reference was not that of combustion, but of elimination; the eradication,

I might say, of the physical presence of your nicotine-laden remnant, this process followed necessarily by

cessation of the odor now permeating an atmosphere already somewhat deficient,

I fear, in the essential element of ozone. I'm a humble conductor, and my aim is to please, but, you big porcine stiff, you throw that cigar through the door or

I'll throw you and it both. See?"

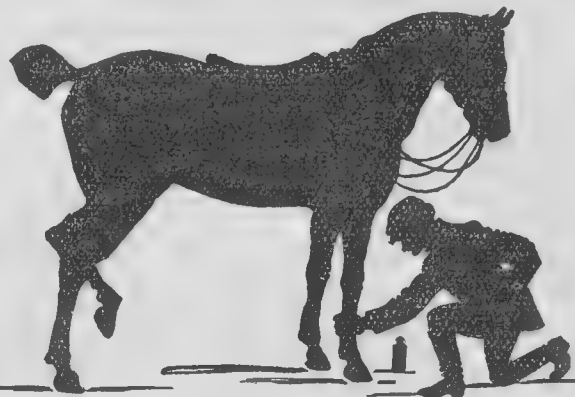
"Excuse me, professor," replied the passenger meekly, and the incident was closed.—Philadelphia Ledger.

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Knocks out the stomach,

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And note how pleasant it is —

Starts you eating at once — relieves

That tired feeling which

Every one speaks of from time to time, and the

Languid feeling disappears immediately.

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We offer Five Acre Homesteads in suburbs of Nanaimo, with house, barn etc., and meadow, from \$1200 to \$2250.

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NANAIMO, B. C.

Kootenay Steel Range

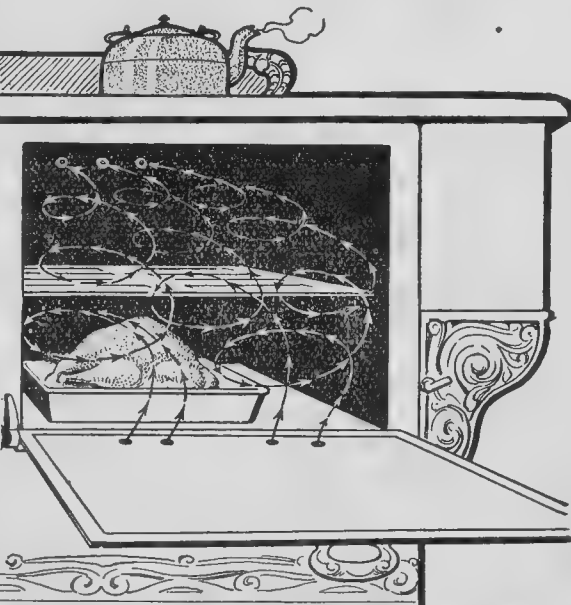
Fresh air is introduced into the Kootenay oven through a series of vents at the bottom of the oven door, and the cooking fumes carried out through another series of vents at the back of the oven.

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VALUE OF CORNSTALKS.

Cornstalks are coming to be recognized as having considerable commercial value. Chief Chemist Wiley of the United States Department of Agriculture says that every 100 pounds of cornstalks contain six and one-half pounds of alcohol. Suppose one acre yields twelve tons of stalks. This means that the acre of stalks would make 1,300 pounds of alcohol, or about 216 gallons. If the alcohol in the cornstalks that now goes to waste each year were saved, there would be enough to drive all the machinery in our factories and to run all the trains and steamboats and automobiles and illuminate our houses. When Professor Wiley's ideas materialize we will not see such large areas of stalks standing out in the fields as is common throughout the corn-belt States. The crop will all be harvested and utilized and the work will be done with the alcohol it produces.

Inventors are constantly adding conveniences for our every-day work. At a recent State fair a man was exhibiting an automatic poultry feeder and waterer. And that was not all; the feed and water were warmed for winter feeding. It consisted of a galvanized iron hopper, with holes in the sides for the fowls to pick the grain out. In the center of the grain bin was a water tank which supplied water to a little trough at the bottom, from which the fowls could drink. If hot water was put in the tank at night it would warm the feed around it, and when the fowls came off the roost in the morning they would have a warm breakfast awaiting them. It looked practical.

A new preservative for meat, poultry, butter, etc., is referred to in a recent number of the *London Meat Trades Journal*. It is claimed that the new preparation, which is in the form of a liquid, will keep meat fresh and good for three to six months, and at a private demonstration given, specimens of bacon and fish treated with the preparation early in the year, were exhibited as proof of its keeping qualities. Several of the gentlemen, on the invitation of the proprietary company, brought joints, kidneys, fowls and butter with them to be dipped in the vinegar-looking lotion, and this having been done they carried off their several parcels, and will report upon the efficacy of the treatment or otherwise at some future date to be agreed upon. There were no explanatory speeches made, but several questions were put and answered in an informal way. It is said that the cost of the preservative is quite infinitesimal.

WHAT I EXPECT TO FIND IN CANADA.

In New Mexico I met a man. He sat in the shade of a red water-tank, his leather-bound sombrero pulled low over his eyes, his knees pressing his breast, his bronze, slim-fingered hands clasped over them. In the distance, trembling under a turquoise sky, clustered a little group of glistening 'dobbies, like clean pop-corn on a sheet of dun wrapping paper. Between the dozing man and the somnolent houses, a herd of goats idled, browsing the sand. A lizard, like a bit of live emerald, crept over the sleeper's foot and awakened him.

"Howdy," said he to me.

"Howdy," said I to him.

Then he rolled a cigarette, languidly, with one hand, drawing the string of the tobacco bag with his teeth.

"Live here?" I asked, blandly.

"Live here!" he exclaimed, "Here!"

The land if sensible, would have shrivelled under the scorn of his reply.

"M' friend," said he, "they don't anybody live here. Folks just is here, that's all."

So, side by side, in the shade of the water-tank, we sat until the purple shadows crept out of the east and the ghosts of the cacti lengthened on the sand, the while the man who only was told me how it had come to pass.

"Y' see," he said, musingly, "m' brother was sick and I came down here with him—that was two years ago. He got well—an' I got sick—got it off'n him—an' now I've got to stay—"

"And he?" I asked.

"He's gone home."

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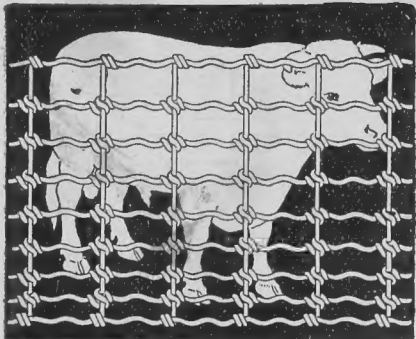
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Ideal Fence

Look at one that's been up two, three, four or five years. If you'll examine carefully, we'll be satisfied with your judgment. Don't forget to look at the lock. It grips the wire on FIVE bearing points. We show it good and large below so you'll be sure to see it. No. 9 wires, No. 9 stays, locked as Ideal locks them at every crossing, there's not going to be any slips or breaks or holes in your fence and there's not going to be any sagging.

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**The Ideal Fence
Company, Ltd.**

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NOTE THE LOCK



IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE
Farmer's Advocate

His chin went down on his breast as he said it, and his eyes looked not out, but in.

"It's where I want to go, you see," he added, as if to himself—"I want to go home."

It was the old, old sob—the sob of the lost child overtaken by the shadows that steal out of the east when the sun-light goes, the shadows that cannot be escaped, the stealthy silent shadows, mute heralds of the coming night.

He told me then where "home" was—a little town in Western Canada, north of Edmonton, "smuggled close to the hills," he said.

To me, who loved the desert and all its magic, it was a strange thing, the longing in the man's eyes, the tremor of his chin. He reached out a hand and the long, slim fingers closed upon my arm, like steel bands.

"Don't you see," he went on—"don't you see—it's the old story, friend, wantin' the thing you can't have—the thing you know you never can have—and just knowin' it makes you want it all the more. And it ain't only because it's 'home'."—He shook his head and the pale ghost of a smile flickered about his lips.

"It's the call of the land—most of all it's that—the call of the land—Listen:—Did you ever hear it—the call of that land up at the north? It ain't like the call of any other land on earth. There's a different note to it—just as there's a different smell to the land itself. Up there a man's what he is—God Almighty gives him the things to work with and tells him 'to go ahead. It's up to him, friend—only I guess God helps—up there—more'n he does anywhere else in the world. It's jes' man and God a-playin' the game to win—and you can't lose with God for a partner, can you?"

I shook my head. A different light was in his eyes as he turned to me, something of that light which lies in a lover's eyes, perhaps—a lover whose soul is tempered by the rejection of his love.

"Sometimes I've woke up over in that 'dobe' "—he pointed—"when it was so still you could hear your pulse beatin' an' the blood throbbin' in your ears—and heard it—the call—seems 's if I'd have to get right up then an' there, and follow it off to the north and on, and on, till I got to where it sounded from—up yonder. And I'd lay still and seems 's if I could almost smell them little pale flowers that come up along the creeks after the snow goes and the whole world—up yonder—lays smilin' in the sunshine. And it ain't like any other sunshine in the world, either, friend—the sunshine of the land up there! It's cleaner, and sweeter and there's a sort of a smell to it, too, and you can fair taste it—that sunshine. The breeze that blows down from the mountains sends your blood a-leapin' through you till you r'ar up and swear you'll tackle the biggest job on earth—and do it!—M' friend, if only to-night—this—one night—I could feel that breeze on my face—square in my face—I'd be satisfied to lay over in that 'dobe' till the bell rings and nobody'd hear me complain, "You've been up there, though, aincha?"

I shook my head.

"Never," said I.

"What! You mean to say you ain't never been up there—Alberta, Saskatchewan—not even Manitoba?"

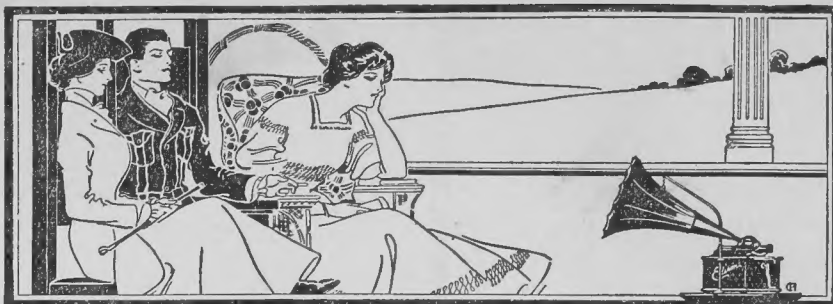
I shook my head again, shamedly, in the face of his wonder.

"Well, what d'yeh think of that?" he exclaimed, sinking back in the sand again and making a metallic sound with his tongue against his teeth. "Say," he turned to me suddenly, "you mean you ain't ever seen the wheat fields up there—in the north?"

"Never," I confessed.

"They're a great yellow ocean," he ran on, plucking at his corduroy and gazing off across the sand to where, perhaps, he saw the golden grain swaying in the wind, rippling and swishing with the sound of rustling silk.

"More wheat'n there is in all the world, I guess, wheat to feed everybody—and the land dyin' to bring



The EDISON PHONOGRAPH

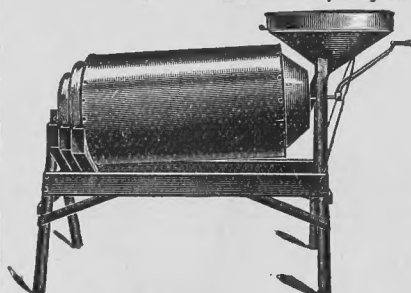
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WE DESIRE GOOD, LIVE DEALERS to sell Edison Phonographs in every town where we are not now well represented. Dealers should write at once to National Phonograph Co., 100 Lakeside Ave., Orange, N. J., U.S.A.



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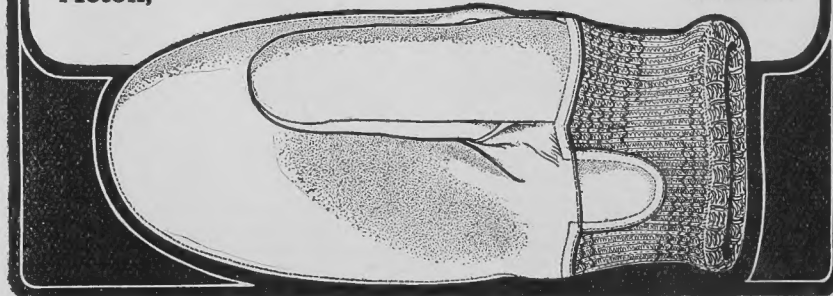
If you want a pair of gloves or mitts in Horsehide, Calf or Buckskin, Sheep or Muleskin, be certain to specify Storey's. In no other way will you get equal value. To prove it, slip on a Storey mitt, say the Wool Knit Wrist and Lined Kind shown below. Warranted genuine horsehide. Waterproof and fireproof. Just the thing for warmth and comfort.

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Profit in Lambs

A recent experiment in feeding lambs proved that a small investment made for Dr. Hess Stock Food returned the feeder a profit of 235%. This was because the Hess-fed lambs were able to digest a greater proportion of the daily ration than other lots not similarly treated. Dr. Hess Stock Food is a tonic which makes perfect digestion in any domestic animal. It contains iron for the blood and nitrates to cleanse the system of poisonous matter.

It is the prescription of Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.), himself an authority on foods and feeding.

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shortens the time required to fit an animal for market, increases the flow of milk in dairy cows and keeps farm teams in prime condition. SOLD ON A WRITTEN GUARANTEE.

100 lbs. \$7.00
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Smaller quantities at a slight advance. Duty Paid.

Where Dr. Hess Stock Food differs in particular is in the dose—it's small and fed but twice a day, which proves it has the most digestive strength to the pound. Our Government recognizes Dr. Hess Stock Food as a medicinal compound, and this paper is back of the guarantee.

If your dealer cannot supply you, we will.

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Lost Strayed or Stolen—One Cow

That is about what happens each year for the man who owns five cows and does not use a Tubular cream separator. He loses in cream more than the price of a good cow. The more cows he owns the greater the loss. This is a fact on which Agricultural Colleges, Dairy Experts and the best Dairymen all agree, and so do you if you use a Tubular. If not, it's high time you



did. You can't afford to lose the price of one or more cows each year—there's no reason why you should. Get a Tubular and get more and better cream out of the milk; save time and labor and have warm sweet skimmed milk for the calves. Don't buy some cheap rattle-trap thing called a separator, that won't do any good. You need a real skimmer that does perfect work, skims clean, thick or thin, hot or cold; runs easy; simple in construction; easily understood. That's the Tubular and there is but one Tubular, the Sharples Tubular. Don't you want our little book "Business Dairymen," and our Catalog A.186 both free? A postal will bring them.

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KEYSTONE DEHORNER
does the work in 2 minutes. Cuts from 4 sides at once. Write for free booklet. R. H. McKenna

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out more. That's how it's different from what it is. They dig holes, out here, lookin' for gold, 'n' there the gold stands up on the top of the ground. You don't have to dig to find the gold up there—just scratch.

"It's when night comes I feel it most, when the stars pop out and look as if you could reach up 'n' pick 'em—maybe the breeze that freshens when the sun goes down—the breeze that blows from the north, brings the scent of it on its wings.

"I don't know—but it's there, and, God! friend, it don't seem 's if I could stand it another day. It's the best old land there is on earth—it's so sort o' friendly to you. It won't let you get down-hearted 'n' blue. It sort o' slaps you on the back and says 'buck up.' And you do, and you win—say—"

He turned squarely to me—

"The folks up there are different too—seems to me. I don't know how 'tis, but there are days when I've been fair faintin' from the heat on this sand, that it seemed 'if only I could take hold of a hand—the hand of any one of the folks up there; it'd sorter cool me off like nothing else in the world. 'Course it's a frontier country, but it's a different sort of frontier than ever was before. There ain't any shootin' up towns in it, nor gamblin' houses, nor dance halls nor the law up there—Hudson's Bay Company first, then the Mounted Police—besides, folks haven't had time to grow bad men. The folks sorter feel the closeness of God to 'em and that sorter kept 'em peggin' away, doing their day's work to-day—wiping out the wilderness. The spirit of the land's different. It's a big, strong, brave land and its spirit is the spirit of the people on it—big, strong, clean people with the love of God in their hearts that lets 'em do their work without yellin' about it—whether it's clearin' a section or runnin' a railroad through the awfulest mountains you ever saw. Home folks—that's what they are—home folks."

Off in the distance a whistle sounded. —"That's your train, ain't it?" he asked, and ran on rapidly—"Say, on the level, friend, go up there some day—won't you—don't make any difference where—Winnipeg on through—and see if I've been lying."

So I promised him.

"When you come back this way ask for 'Skinny' Thurber—that's me. If I'm here I'll tell you some more about it—and if I ain't here you'll know I've gone back home."

And the last impression I had of the little desert station was of him leaning against one of the sprawling legs of the red water-tank, waving me a feeble farewell.

* * *

It was one day three weeks later that chance brought me back "that way." I asked a swart Mexican where Skinny Thurber might be. He gave me a covert glance and pointed to where—five rods away—was a little mound of sand, marked by a cairn supporting a crude cross of wood. Then I knew, and beside the grave I stood as again the shadows lengthened and the western sky changed from gold to amethyst. Skinny had gone home—and that was all—home to the land "that won't let you get down-hearted," where the golden ocean ripples in the clear sunlight and the breeze that comes down from the mountains makes you want to "r'ar up." And I remembered my promise that I would one day visit that land just to learn "he wasn't lying." And thither now I am bound—to find the soil that lured the soul of "Skinny" Thurber.

I want to meet, face to face, those men and women with the clear, far-seeing eyes, who are hewing out an empire north of the line, clearing the wilderness, blazing the way of civilization—men and women whose daily lives and daily work are epics, splendid real dramas played in a wide-open out-of-doors land that is the theatre of the last contest between man and nature on this continent.—K. F. HARRIMAN, Editor "Red Book" in Canada-West.

SOME RATTLESNAKE FALLACIES.

A common misconception which is apt to lead to serious accidents is the belief that a rattler is rendered perfectly harmless, so that it can be handled with impunity, by the removal of its poison fangs. These fangs, two in number, are situated on the upper jaw and lie flat except when the serpent strikes, when they become erect and the closing of the jaws compresses the poison glands and injects the venom through minute openings in them. In striking its prey (for whatever charm the serpent may employ to get its victim within easy reach, it relies upon the venom to give the coup de grace), these fangs may often be broken, and nature has provided a full supply of reserve weapons which lie dormant in the gums, and which within two weeks will develop and replace the injured fang.

An acquaintance who returned from a hunting trip with twenty-five full grown rattlers in a box kept them in his office for two months, confined behind a coarse-meshed wire screen. He handled them most carelessly, as he had extracted the poison fangs, but when shown that each of them had developed a perfect pair of new ones there was a sudden rise in the local snake mortality. One was preserved and sent to the Bronx Zoo, where it shortly afterward gave birth to a large litter of young ones, which could easily have crawled through the screen behind which the mother had been kept. As each of them possessed the poison apparatus in full commission and was without the power to rattle, they would have been even more dangerous than adult snakes.

Professional snake handlers are often ignorant of this power to quickly replace fangs possessed by rattlers, and this ignorance led to a serious accident to one of them at Bostock's, at Coney Island, last year. He was badly bitten and narrowly escaped death, his recovery being attributed to the generous amount of whiskey which was immediately administered to him, which illustrates another mistaken idea. It is a pity to shatter a pleasant illusion, but alcohol, except in very small doses, is harmful rather than beneficial as an antidote to snakebite poison.

As a matter of fact, although the symptoms of rattlesnake poisoning are most painful and alarming, an adult rarely dies from the bite of the variety common in the North. The diamond-backs of the South attain a much larger size, and consequently inject more venom and their bite is proportionately more dangerous.—Francis Metcalf, in "Outing."

* * *

The following shows how easy it is to accumulate a fortune, provided proper steps are taken. The table shows what would be the result at the end of fifty years by saving a certain amount each day and putting it at interest at the rate of 6 per cent:

Daily savings.	Result.
One cent.....	\$ 950
Ten cents.....	9,504
Twenty cents.....	19,006
Thirty cents.....	28,512
Forty cents.....	38,015
Fifty cents.....	47,520

Nearly every person wastes enough in twenty or thirty years, which, if saved and carefully invested, would make a family quite independent; but the principal of small savings has been lost sight of in the general desire to become wealthy.

USE OF THE DIVINING ROD.

Numerous devices are still used throughout this country for detecting the presence of underground water—devices ranging in complexity from the forked branch of witch hazel, peach, or other wood, to more or less elaborate mechanical or electrical contrivances. Many of the operators of these devices, especially those who use the home-cut forked branch, are perfectly honest in the belief that the working of the rod is influenced by agencies—usually regarded as electric currents following underground streams of water—that are entirely independent of their own bodies, and many uneducated people have implicit faith in their ability to locate underground water in this way.

Don't Condemn Yourself to Bright's Disease

TAKE GIN PILLS NOW

Bright's Disease claims its thousands yearly solely because people won't heed nature's warnings.

Pain in the back and constant headaches mean Kidney Trouble. Swollen hands and ankles, and pain in the joints, mean Kidney Trouble. Frequent desire to urinate—urine hot and scalding—mean Kidney Trouble. Neglecting sick Kidneys means Bright's Disease.

If you know your kidneys are affected—or if you suspect they are affected—give them the help they need—GIN PILLS. Taking GIN PILLS regularly soothes the irritated, inflamed membranes—gives to the kidneys new strength—corrects every kidney and bladder trouble.

NAPANEE, May 13, 1906.

I received the sample box of GIN PILLS and was greatly benefitted by them. My kidneys were in such bad condition I could not lift or stoop without great pain. In fact, they pained me nearly all the time. I have taken three boxes, working all the time at heavy work on the railroad, and did not lose a day.

FRANK TRUMPER.

And they are sold on a positive guarantee that they will cure you or money refunded. Put them to the test with the understanding that you must be cured or you get your money back.

So sure are we that GIN PILLS are just what you need in your own case, that we will send you a free sample to try. Write, mentioning this paper, to the Bole Drug Co., Winnipeg.

50c. a box—6 boxes for \$2.50. 89

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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district in which the land is situated. Entry by proxy may, however, be made at an Agency on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader. The homesteader is required to perform the homestead duties under one of the following plans:

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of land in each year for three years.
(2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of the homestead, or upon a homestead entered for by him in the vicinity, such homesteader may perform his own residence duties by living with the father (or mother).

(3) If the father (or mother if the father is deceased) of a homesteader has permanent residence on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of the homestead, or upon a homestead entered for by him in the vicinity, such homesteader may perform his own residence duties by living with the father (or mother).
(4) The term "vicinity" in the two preceding paragraphs is defined as meaning not more than nine miles in a direct line, exclusive of the width of road allowances crossed in the measurement.

(5) A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the above while living with parents or on farming land owned by himself must notify the Agent for the district of such intention.

Six months' notice in writing must be given to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, of intention to apply for patent.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

In experiments with a rod of this type, one of the geologists of the United States Geological Survey found that at points it turned downward independently of his will, but more complete tests showed that the downturning resulted from slight and—until watched for—unconscious changes in the inclination of his body, the effects of which were communicated through the arms and wrists to the rod. No movement of the rod from causes outside the body could be detected, and it soon became obvious that the view held by other men of science is correct—that the operation of the "divining rod" is generally due to unconscious movements of the body or of the muscles of the hand. The experiments made show that these movements happen most frequently at places where the operator's experience has led him to believe that water may be found. The uselessness of the divining rod is indicated by the facts that the rod may be worked at will by the operator, that he fails to detect strong currents of water running in tunnels and other channels that afford no surface indications of water, and that his locations in lime stone regions where water flows in well-defined channels are rarely more successful than those dependent on mere guesses. In fact, its operators are successful only in regions in which ground water occurs in a definite sheet in porous material or in more or less clayey deposits, such as the pebbly clay or till in which, although a few failures occur, wells would get water anywhere.

Ground water occurs under certain definite conditions, and as in humid regions a stream may be predicted wherever a valley is known, so one familiar with rocks and ground water conditions may predict places where ground water can be found. No appliance, either electrical or mechanical, has yet been successfully used for detecting water in places where plain common sense or mere guessing would not have shown its presence just as well.

be increased to eight or ten moderate sized ears. The amount of hay should be left to the appetite of the horse, but it should never be over two pounds for each 100 pounds of live weight.

A THEATRICAL SUPERSTITION.

They were rehearsing a new play, and every one was nervous, for the first night was close at hand.

"Three beers, please."

Those words concluded the play. Yet they were entirely out of keeping. The concluding words should have been: "I die, but since I have saved you I die happy," or something to that effect.

A dramatic critic new to the business, asked how it was that the tragedy ended with "Three beers, please," and the stage manager said:

"Superstition. It is always thought bad luck in rehearsals of a new play to speak the last sentence before the opening night. He who has the last sentence to speak substitutes some meaningless phrase for it. If he dared to speak the true phrase the prospects of the play would be thought doomed."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

A prominent physician in an Arkansas town has an extensive practice among the laboring classes where economy is the best policy. One day the little daughter of one of the men became very sick, and the doctor was hurriedly called. He arrived, and administered a soothing treatment to the patient, who was soon sleeping soundly, and upon leaving prescribed some medicine which was to be obtained at the drug store. The next day the visit had to be repeated and some more medicine bought. This was kept up until the little girl was entirely well, when the father went to see the doctor to settle the bill.

As his purse was rather slim, he approached the doctor with many misgivings.

"Here is your bill, sir," began the doctor, handing him the paper. "This for the drugs from the store, and this for my visits."

The poor man looked and was horrified at the amount requested, realizing that he could not pay it all. Then after thinking a moment he took out his purse and laid some pieces of change in the physician's hand, saying: "Here is the money for the drugs, Doctor, and—we will return your calls."

When Governor Head was in office in New Hampshire, Colonel Barrett, an estimable member of the Governor's staff, died, and there was an unseemly scramble of would-be successors for the office, even while his body was awaiting burial with military honors.

One candidate, somewhat bolder than the rest, ventured to call upon Governor Head, thinking to ascertain the bent of the Governor's mind upon the important question.

"Governor," he asked, "not to speak in a manner too positive, do you think you would have any objections if I was to get into Colonel Barrett's place?"

The answer came promptly: "No, I don't think I should have any objections, if the undertaker is willing."

It was Rex's first term at school, and saying his letters over several times each day had become monotonous to him. He said to his mother indignantly one evening:

"I should think that teacher would learn her letters. I have told them over to her so many times."

Governor Ogilvie had made out his annual report for the jail in Hamilton. During the year 625 prisoners were committed to his charge, 44 of whom were women. The cost of keeping them per day was 7; 7-10c; 84 of the prisoners were unable to write, and 554 were intemperate.

A sarcastic lawyer, during the trial of a case, made use of the expression, "Cast not your pearls before swine." Subsequently, as he arose to make the argument, the judge facetiously remarked, "Be careful, Mr. S., not to cast your pearls before swine."

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The PEDLAR People (Est'd 1881).
Oshawa Montreal Ottawa Toronto London Winnipeg

"Don't be alarmed [m'lud; I am about to address the jury, not the court," was the reply of the barrister.—TIT-BITS.

She—That's all very pretty, Jack; but do you think we can live on love and kisses?

He—It's much the safest—everything else is either adulterated, or poisoned, or tainted.—Life.

"If ye please, mum," said the ancient hero, in an appealing voice, as he stood at the back door of the cottage on washday. "I've lost my leg—"

"Well, I ain't got it," snapped the woman fiercely. And the door closed with a bang.—Ladies' Home Journal.

This story is told by Congressman Foster of Vermont: He was speaking on the criticism that had been aimed at them for saying certain things against the opposition, and he offered as an excuse a story about his father.

His father was working in the field one day when a vicious dog belonging to a neighboring deacon attacked him. His father used a pitchfork with telling effect on the dog.

Later he was called on by the deacon, who upbraided him for using such extreme measures, asking him why he didn't use the blunt end of the fork first. "I would have," his father replied, "if your dog had come at me with his blunt end first."

"Upon what authority do you swear to the age of the horse?"

"I am sure of it."

Half-a-dozen questions failed to get any better answer.

"How do you know?" thundered the barrister at last.

"I had it from the mare's own mouth!"

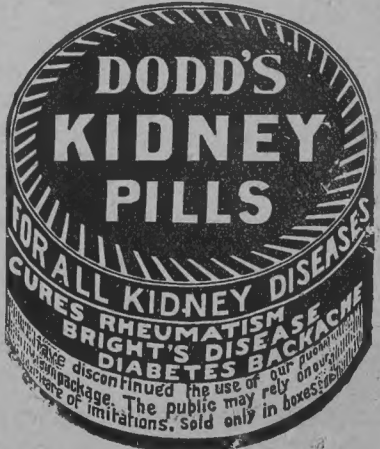
Her—"I'm not sure that I want to marry you, but I'm willing to enter into a conditional engagement."

Him—"What are the conditions?"

Her—"If I meet any one I like better than you, I'll break the engagement."

Him—"And suppose I should meet a girl I like better than you?"

Her—"Oh, then I should sue you for breach of promise."



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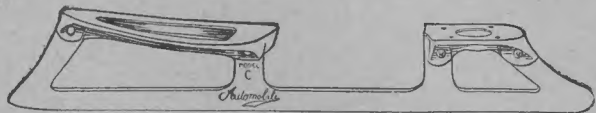
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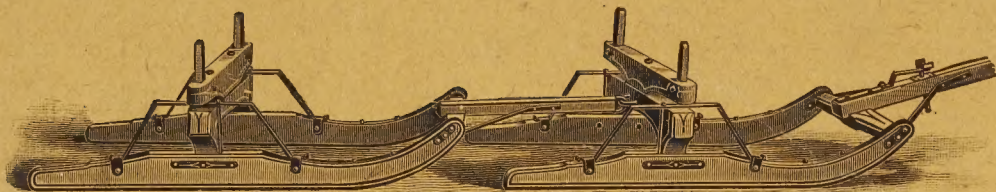
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Every ADAMS' SLEIGH has the best oak runners, maple bunks and ash tongue.

It "keeps the road" because the bobs are so constructed that they track perfectly and the rear bob is so attached that the sleigh never buckles. The gradual even slope of the runner prevents it from scooping out "pitch-holes." The shoe projects on each side of the runner and saves it from wear.

The front bunk is strongly re-inforced; the ironing is heavy—no labor or expense is spared on material or construction to make the "Adams" the best. No sleigh will give you the satisfaction that an "Adams" will. For sale by Cockshutt agents everywhere.

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WINNIPEG REGINA CALGARY

Ginger Up! Here's Help For You



If you want to get up in the world and make your mark; if you want to be pointed out as a successful man; if you want to be a Man among Men, Ginger Up!

Brooding over your trouble—spending hours and hours regretting your past follies and mistakes—despairing of help—will not add to your capital of nerve power—will not help you down the shadows and get into the sunlight of happiness and success.

You ain't the only fellow that's after the plums—the high places. Thousands are in the strife, and the prizes go to the wide-awake—the men of Courage and Energy.

Life is made up of hurry and worry, hard knocks and excitement.



You have heard it said that "Opportunity knocks but once in a lifetime." The fact is, She makes several calls, but she don't come with a brass band to wake you up.

Nature carved you in the image of a Man, a Man you can be, and I can show you the way.

If you have fallen by the wayside, if you have succumbed to temptation and folly, if you have exhausted your vitality through excesses, overwork or worry, use your God-given brains and judgment for a few moments.

Take an inventory of yourself. Seek the truth. Study your weakness. Don't further wreck your nervous system and befuddle your brain with drugs, stimulants, but use that great, wondrous power, Electricity, as we apply it with my Electric Belt.

I can point to hundreds of men to-day who came to me broken in health and spirit—absolute physical wrecks, hopeless, despondent, who followed my advice, used my Belt, regained their strength and vitality, and are now getting on in the world. Many of them say that my Belt saved their lives.

Here's a few samples of the kind of letters we get from these men every day:—

Dear Sir:—I regret very much in keeping you waiting for the recommendation you so richly deserve in praise of your Belt. I must say that it is a God-send to anybody in need of it. It will cure anything as regards physical weakness, and is far ahead of drugs. Anything I can do in the way of recommending your Belt I will do to the best of my ability. You can refer anybody to me that may be in doubt about your Belt.—THOMAS MURRAY. 148 Gladstone Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir,—One year and eleven months has passed since I stopped wearing your Belt, and I can say that your Belt has cured me permanently of my different ailments, such as nervousness, heart and kidney troubles, indigestion, sick headaches and other ailments. Wishing you success.—JAMES ED. JONES.

With the feeling of youth, of freshness, of vigor, you can master all your difficulties, surmount every obstacle. Feed your weakened system with this great force—Electricity—and every sign of your weakness will disappear. It will build up your nerve powers, restore your vitality, and with the return of health will come ambition and cheerfulness.

My Belt is a positive cure for weakness in Men and Women, Nervous Debility or General Debility, Headaches, Sleeplessness, Tired Feeling, Indigestion, Constipation, Backache, Kidney Trouble, Weakness of the Genitor or Urinary Organs, Losses, Premature Decay, every sign of Nervous and Physical Breakdown.

If you are sick and discouraged with drugging your system in search for relief with no result, try my Belt. If it fails to cure you it costs you nothing. Reasonable security is all I ask. Remember my terms are,

**PAY WHEN CURED
FREE TO YOU**

Get my 80-page book describing my treatment, and with illustrations of fully-developed men and women, showing how it is applied.

This book tells in plain language many things you want to know, and gives a lot of good wholesome advice for men.

I'll send this book, prepaid, free, if you will mail me this coupon.

Cut out the coupon now.

Consultation free. Office hours 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday to 8.30 p.m.

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN

112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

Dear Sir,—Please forward me one of your books as advertised.

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ADDRESS

Burton City Fruit Lands

The Cream of the Kootenays

Don't Need Irrigation

We have just purchased and subdivided the Sapandowski Farm of 240 acres into 10 and 20 acre blocks. This farm is situated in the famous Burton Valley at Burton City, and has fully demonstrated the possibilities of fruit growing in this district. There is an orchard of 200 fruit trees of different varieties, 75 of which are now bearing and all in a healthy condition. 40 acres have been cleared and in crop. As high as 350 bushels of potatoes have been grown on this land and sold at from 75c. to 90c. per bushel. Fruits and garden truck do remarkably well here, and there is an unlimited market right at our doors.

The balance of this land is equally as good and in most cases better than that already cleared, being largely a leaf mould with a clay loam and clay subsoil. Clearing can be done for from \$15 to \$35 per acre, and we will undertake to clear ready for the plough at these figures.

This land is being sold at from \$125 to \$300 per acre according to location.

Clear title at once.

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